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Russ Fleet Sails And HEAVY FIRING HEARD Off Coast Of China

SAIGON, French Cochin-China, April 23.---The complete Russian fleet left Kamranh Bay on April 22, at midday. At night heavy cannonading was heard out at sea. It is supposed the Russian fleet was engaged with a portion of the Japanese squadron. The firing was heard by a French war ship.

RAIL KINGS SEEK LINES DOWN SOUTH

Hollins-Zimmerman Syndicate Said to be Promoting Gigantic Scheme of Mergers.

OVERTURES ARE MADE FOR THE PURCHASE OF "ELLEN N" ROAD

Syndicate Plans To Add Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to the Territory Already Covered by It—It Is Said That Pierpont Morgan Favors the Plans of Syndicate.

Toledo, April 23.—The Hollins-Zimmerman syndicate in control of the Great Central lines is gradually acquiring, by purchase or lease, new lines of railway and when their gigantic scheme of mergers is completed, they will dominate a system which will be one of the most important in the world. It is possible that some of the deals for purchase now under negotiations will fail, notably that of the Louisville and Nashville railway, but if the deal for out right purchase fails, a traffic deal providing for through freight and passenger trains between important cities will be concluded.

After the L. and N. System.

The great central lines now spread out over Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. The Erie will become a member of the new group of trunk lines, and the Louisville and Nashville railway deal will add Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana to the territory covered. One of the members of the Hollins Zimmerman syndicate recently informed a Pere Marquette man that "the Erie railway will eventually be taken over as Mr. Morgan desires itfi We are now figuring on buying the Louisville and Nashville railway, and if we do buy it outright, it will become a member of the group by strong traffic deals."

Banker H. B. Hollins was recently in the south and it is announced on good authority that his mission was to inquire into Louisville and Nashville matters.

This great central system is being built up by the purchase and merger of old independent lines and by lease of the same.

Extent of System.

When the general scheme is worked out the great central system will extend from Lake Superior to the gulf of Mexico and from St. Louis to the Atlantic seaboard. Just how the railways in the new group will be operated is unknown. It is said the Louisville and Nashville will be operated separately, just as the Missouri Pacific and the Wabash, both Gould roads, are operated. The Erie railway is also to be operated separately, as is the Ann Arbor-Detroit Southern combination.

TORNADO STRIKES WEST TEXAS.

Worked Much Damage, but No Lives Were Lost.

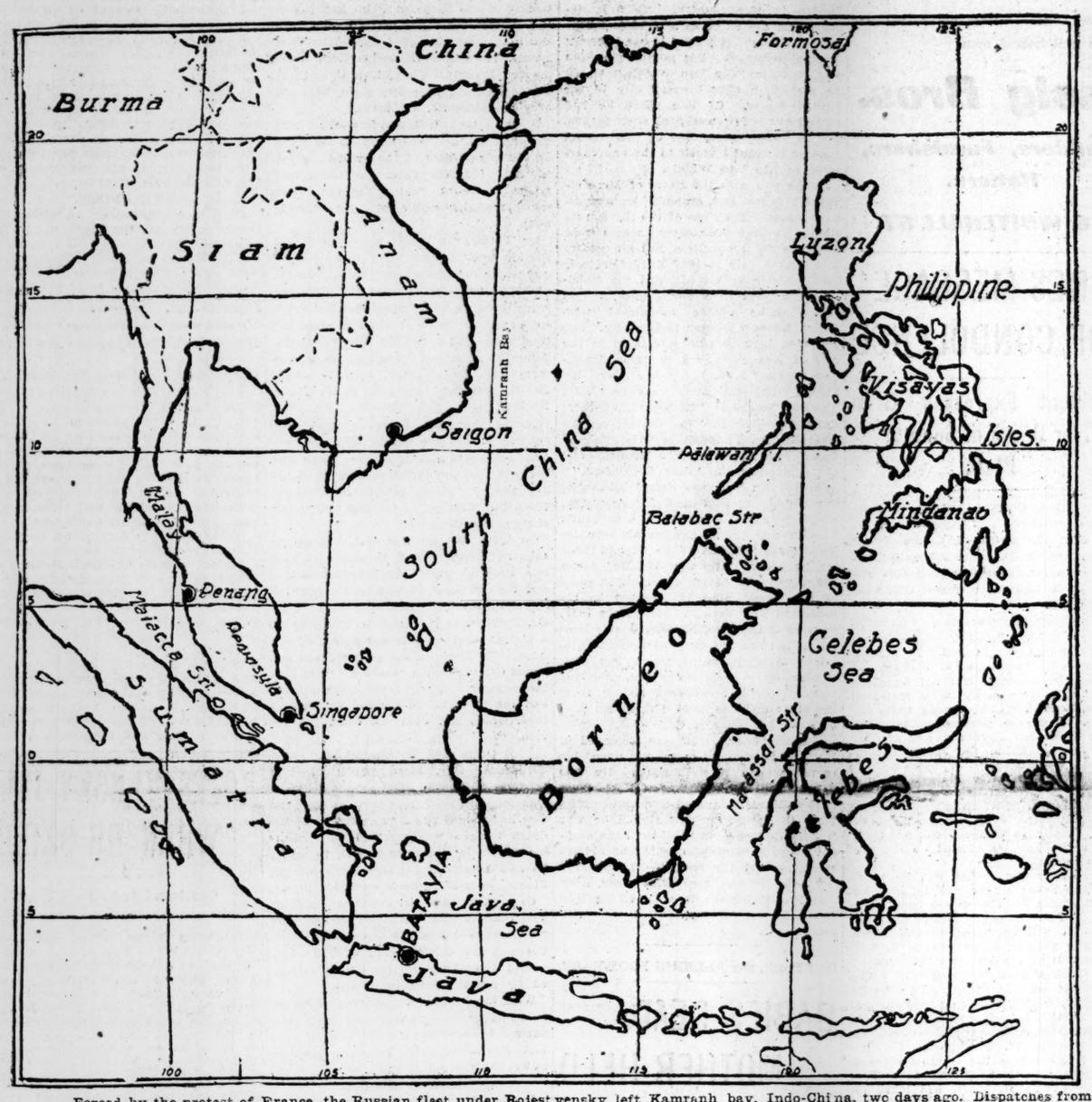
Fort Worth, Texas, April 23.—A torneda passed over west Texas today and did much damage, but no lives are reported to have been lost. At Snyder, the Methodist church was blown off its foundations. Several residences were unroofed and wind mills badly damaged.

The tornado was blowing northeast. It struck Guthrie, in King county, several hundred miles northeast of here, wrecking the court house and destroyed two residences. County Judge Jight had a narrow escape in the court house. Joe Duren, son of the county clerk, was injured.

Russia Fond of Delcasse.

St. Petersburg, April 23.—11:25 p. m.—Much relief is expressed by the Russian press with M. Delcasse's decision to remain at the head of the French foreign ministry, as he is regarded here as the firm friend of the Franco-Russian alliance, whose setirement now would be considered a misfortune.

WHERE HOSTILE FLEETS MAY BE ENGAGED IN BATTLE



Forced by the protest of France, the Russian fleet under Rojestvensky left Kamranh bay, Indo-China, two days ago. Dispatches from Saigon announce that heavy firing has been heard northeast of Kamranh bay, and it is supposed that the Russian fleet has engaged some of the advance ships of Admiral Togo's squadron. The map shows the China sea, in which the hostile fleets are expected to fight the greatest naval battle of modern times. The map also shows Kamranh bay, from which the squadron under Rojestvensky sailed and the probable location of the heavy firing reported is indicated.

ROJESTVENSKY ILL WHEN FLEET SAILED TO FIGHT WITH TOGO

Just Before Leaving French Waters Russian Commander Paid Visit to the French Admiral.

RUSSIAN FLEET MADE EASY PREY FOR TOGO, SO FRENCHMEN SAY

Some of the French Papers Strongly Criticise the Action of the Government in Forcing the Russian Squadron To Put to Sea Short of Coal—St. Petersburg Hears Nothing of Rojestvensky.

MANILA, April 23.—Three warships are now off Corregidor island. It is supposed here that they are Japanese vessels, and Japanese Consul Gori is hourly expecting the arrival of Vice Admiral Kamimura.

SQUADRON OF KAMIMUEA WON'T ENTER MANILA HARBOR

London, April 24.—A dispatch from Manila, April 22, to The Daily Mail says:

"Vice Admiral Togo's fleet will assemble south of Formosa.

"The Japanese consul here has received a long cipher message concerning Kamimura's squadron, which is expected tomorrow (Sunday). The consul says the ships will not enter Manila harbor, but will cruise outside. There is great official activity here. The American admiral, the Japanese and the general in command have held conferences. The admiral on Monday will confer with Governor General Wright."

Paris, April 23.—The minister of colonies officially confirms the report of the departure of the Russian squadron from Kamranh bay. The Russian admiral, previous to his departure, called on Admiral Jonquierres. The meeting of the two admirals was most cordial.

Vice Admiral Rojestvensky is suffering from dysentery, but otherwise the officers and men of the fleet are in the best of health.

No Russian officer or sailor landed from the fleet in Kamranh bay. They had expected Nebogatoff's detachment of the squadron to arrive at any moment.

The Russian transports Kiel, Jupiter, Kniaz Gortschakoff and Kital are still at Saigon, the dispatch adds.

ST. PETERSBURG IN DARK REGARDING ROJESTVENSKY

St. Petersburg, April 24, 2:04 a. m.—Vice Admiral Rojestvensky continues his policy of strategic silence and has answered the admiralty's message of last Saturday pointing out the position of the French government on neutrality regulations, only by putting to sea, giving no intimation of his plans or destination.

Russian naval circles would not be surprised if it should develop that the squadron had been already two days or more on the way northward when the instructions were cabled to him, and that the admiralty was aware of this when the message was sent asking the admiral to move outside the 3-mile limit if he happened to be in French territorial waters.

A prominent naval officer here last night called the present stage of affairs "a game of naval hide and seek," and declared the admiralty was justified in sending elusive dispatches, especially as there was reason to believe that one motive of Japan in pressing the question was the desire to learn the exact position of Rojestvensky's squadron.

ROJESTVENSKY IS MADE AN EASY PREY FOR TOGO

Paris, April 23.—Some of the newspapers of Paris, commenting upon the expulsion of the Russian second Pacific squadron from French territorial waters in Indo-China, hold that France, in seeking to render exact justice to Japan, has been unjust to Russia.

The Echo de Paris, which is strongly pro-Russian, says that France's insistence upon Rojestvensky's leaving Kamranh bay will have the effect of making an easy prey to Togo, as the Russian

Continued on Second Page.

RUSSIA WAITS NAVAL BATTLE WITH ANXIETY

St. Petersburg Recognizes That Tremendous Results Depend on the Outcome.

DEFEAT MEANS RUIN FOR THE BUREAUCRACY

It Would Also Mean Immediate End of the War—Victory, However, Would Mean Continuance of War and Death to All Reform.

St. Petersburg, April 23, 11:25 p. m.—Not only the future of the war in the Far East, but the fate of the whole programme of internal reform to which Emperor Nicholas stands committed, appears to await the issue of the approaching sea battle between Rojestvensky and Togo. The government undoubtedly would be greatly strengthened, at least for the moment, by a victory decisive enough to change the war situation.

The liberals are impatient at the delay and suspicious of every move of the government. They are convinced that if victory comes, the bureaucracy, to which the realization of reforms has been consigned by the emperor, will be able, despite the clamor throughout the country, to keep the execution of these reforms in their own hands which, of course, in their opinion, would mean their eventual dissipation in a labyrinth of endless commissions. Moreover, they believe that the emperor might again be persuaded to listen to the necessity of the old style of repression for the present agitation.

Return to Von Plehve Methods.

Practically the interior administration is being conducted through a police regime. Already there are everywhere evidences of a return of Von Plehve methods. Domiciliary visits and arrests by scores and hundreds are reported in every part of the empire, and meetings of all classes of the people are forbidden and broken up by the police, under the direction of the local governors.

Even zemstvo meetings at Vladimir, Elizabethpol and Tiflis have been closed. Of course, the government properly argues that it cannot fold its arms and see the flames of revolution fanned by agitators; but it is noticeable that such spokesmen of reaction, as Prince Meschersky, editor of The Grashdanin, are again badly proclaiming the doctrine of repression, characterizing the constitutionalists and "intelligents" as lunatics. "Russia has suddenly become a vast lunatic asylum," says The Grashdanin, "and unless mad people are locked up and placed out of harm's way, there is no predicting where all this idiocy will end."

Defeat Would End War.

Should Rojestvensky be defeated, on the contrary, the liberals believe that the bureaucracy would capitulate and that peace and a constitution would come.

In the meantime the Easter holidays and May day are awaited with extreme anxiety both by the authorities and the public. The social democrats and revolutionaries have planned demonstrations on an extensive scale and undoubtedly many of them are armed with revolvers and bombs which have been smuggled into the country to fight the police and troops in case they should attempt to interfere with the demonstrations. The revolutionaries seem to have plenty of funds, furnished both from abroad and by wealthy sympathizers in Russia. The wildest stories of plans for blowing up the members of the imperial family, ministers and palaces and of pillage and murder of the nobility and the wealthy are current, especially in aristocratic drawing rooms, and many society people, thoroughly frightened, have already made preparations to go abroad.

St. Petersburg Full of Cossacks.

Large reinforcements of troops, and especially of Cossacks, have been brought to St. Petersburg. Arrests and se[illegible]

RIP VAN WINKLE CLOSES EYES IN ETERNAL SLEEP

CURTAIN IS DOWN FOREVER

From Stage of Time the Veteran Actor Has Passed to Stage of Eternity

END CAME AFTER DAY OF UNCONSCIOUSNESS

West Palm Beach, Fla., April 23.—Joseph Jefferson died at his home, "The Reefs," at Palm Beach Fla., at 6:15 o'clock this evening. The end came after a day of unconsciousness and after a heroic struggle of days which had exhausted his vitality. At his deathbed were his wife, his sons, Charles B. and Frank Jefferson; his nurse Miss Mabel Bingham; Dr. R. B. Potter and his faithful old servant, Carl Kettler.

The end was not a surprise to his family. Ever since his last sinking spell which came after a rally on Thursday morning, and which was followed by an apparent improvement until Friday, the family has been waiting for the end. Mr. Jefferson's condition Saturday night grew steadily worse and the family, who had retired, were summoned from their beds, and Dr. Potter was called. The patient's condition continued to grow worse all through today and the brief bulletins from the bedside contained no words of encouragement. The sickness of Mr. Jefferson, which ended in his death, was contracted it is believed while on a recent visit to his son Charles B. Jefferson, at Hobe Sound, a few miles above Palm Beach, where he went to meet his friend, former President Cleveland. It is believed that from a slight indiscretion in his eating, he suffered an attack of indigestion.

Since his retufn to his home this condition grew steadily worse, with slight rallies until the end.

The body of Mr. Jefferson will be taken to Buzzard's Bay on a special



JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

Continued on Second Page.

JAPAN PLEASED BY FRENCH ACT

Departure of Russ Fleet Relieves Tension at Tokio.

Tokio, April 23.—The announcement that in response to Japan's representations France has promised the expulsion of the Russian second Pacific squadron from Kamranh bay and affirmed her determination to maintain neutrality is received here with pleasure and has relieved the tension of popular feeling, although it is believed that if Rojestvensky entered Kamranh bay for the purpose of finally preparing for a dash north the purpose was accomplished before he was ordered to leave. There is also a suspicion that Rojestvensky may simply make a technical removal from French territorial waters by going outside the 3-mile limit. Hence the incident will remain unclosed until the Russians depart from Indo-Chinese waters.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, April 23.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Georgia: Fair Monday; Tuesday, increasing cloudiness; fresh southeastern winds.

Virginia—Fair Monday and Tuesday, light north winds becoming variable.

North Carolina and South Carolina—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; fresh east to southeast winds.

Western Florida and Alabama—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday rain, fresh southeast winds.

Louisiana—Rain Monday, colder in north portion; Tuesday rain, increasing southeast winds.

Eastern Florida—Fair Monday and Tuesday; fresh northeast winds.

Mississippi—Rain late Monday; Tuesday rain, fresh east to southeast winds, increasing.

Eastern Texas—Rain Monday and Tuesday; brisk southeast winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Rain Monday and Tuesday.

Kentucky—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Tennessee—Fair Monday; Tuesday fair, except rain and colder in west portion.

of the lodgings of suspects continue, but even General Trepoff does not seem to know exactly what to expect. That he anticipates trouble and bloodshed is apparent from the fact that he has notified all manufacturers to guard against incendiarism, and through house porters has warned every family that women and children must remain off the streets on May day.

Although disorders more or less serious are anticipated everywhere, Poland and the Baltic provinces probably are the storm center. General Maximovitch, governor general of Warsaw, has just returned to his post after a conference here, clothed with almost dictatorial powers. All the Polish cities are now in a state of minor siege, but the governor general is authorized to declare martial law and ample troops will be furnished to him.

There are many disquieting reports of disaffection of troops, and the names of regiments, even in the imperial guards, are given as having been won over to the "cause of liberty." The military authorities, however, declare that there is no question of the loyalty of the troops and that the orders will be obeyed. They admit, however, that the revolutionaries have pushed their propaganda among the soldiers with great earnestness.

Army and Rebels.

Special regulations have been instituted to keep the army free from contamination and these have been enforced in individual cases, both of officers and men who have been found to be in communication with revolutionaries. Such cases, the authorities declare, have been located, particularly among Jews, and severely punished, but the authorities are confident that no units have been affected.

Independent investigation seems to bear out the official claim except as to the Caucasus, where, according to private advices just received, the troops are badly fed and are on the verge of mutiny and ready to join the revolutionaries. These advices represent that the situation borders on anarchy, with the revolutionaries in practical control. "The local authorities," according to these advices, "are powerless. The regiments at Tiflis are mutinous and unreliable. The revolutionary committee has issued orders openly, demanding compliance under pain of death. They have prohibited the payment of all taxes to the government, and have reduced rents one-half. The landlords fear for their lives and are afraid to resist. The committee regulates hours of labor and the opening and closing of shops and is directing railroad strikes. Disobedience is punished with death."

Cried "Down with Autocracy."

Tiflis, April 23.—During a big demonstration in the Georgian theater here tonight the lamps were suddenly extinguished and in the darkness thousands of revolutionary proclamations were showered upon the audience, who shouted: "Down with autocracy," and sang the "Marseillaise."

Hall Cleared by Police.

Ufa, Eastern Russia, April 23.—As a meeting of local doctors, called ostensibly to discuss the cholera, was about to pass illegal resolutions the doors of the hall in which they had assembled were burst open and the chief of police, under orders of the governor of the province, cleared the hall.

Doctors Not Allowed To Meet.

Rostox-on-Don, April 23.—A meeting of physicians of this district called to consider the cholera situation, has been forbidden.

Delegates Are Elected.

Moscow, April 23.—Despite the cession of M. Shipoff, Prince Galitizen and Prince Troubetzkoi, the radical wing of the zemstvo, has riterated its adherence to the St. Petersburg regular programme of December 12, 1904., and elected delegates to the zemstvo congress at Moscow on May 5.

No Jewish Message Allowed.

Bendery, Bessarabia, Russia, April 23.—The telegraph office here has refused to accept a telegram addressed to the committee of ministers at St. Petersburg asking for action to relieve the position of Jews in this region.

Tortured Prisoners with Fire.

Tashkand, Russian Turkestan, April 23. Sergeant Ribinsky has been tried and condemned to three years' imprisonment at hard labor for torturing prisoners with fire.

CAPTAIN O'SHEA IS DEAD.

His Wife Wrecked Career of Charles Stewart Parnell.

London, April 23.—Captain O'Shea, whose divorced wife became Mrs. Charles Stewart Parnell, died at Brighton Saturday night.

Charles Stewart Parnell, the founder of the Irish National Land League, and for many years the leader of the Irish parliament party, was named as co-respondent in the divorce suit of his friend, Captain O'Shea, early in 1890. The scandal led Mr. Gladstone to declare Parnell unfit for the leadership of the Irish party and undoubtedly was an effective factor in the reverses which befell the Irish home rule party in December, 1890. In the following June Parnell married Mrs. O'Shea. He died in October, 1891.

The Czar and the People.

St. Petersburg, April 23.—Receiving the marshal of the nobility of Kostroma recently, Emperor Nicholas ordered him to communicate the following message to the nobles:

"My will regarding the convocation of representatives of the people is unswerving and the minister of the interior is devoting all his efforts to its prompt execution."

Price of Bread Tribled.

St. Petersburg, April 23.—The price of bread has trebled in Moscow as the result of the strike of 15,000 bakers. Only municipal ovens are working. It is feared that the struggle will be prosecuted, although the masters are willing to grant considerable concessions.



NEEDY VETERANS TO RECEIVE AID

Ex-Confederates and Their Widows to be Provided For.

Alabama Will Pay More Careful Attention to Their Cause This Year Than Ever Before Since Undertaking the Task.

Montgomery, Ala., April 23.—(Special.)—The cause of the needy confederate veterans and widows of veterans is going to receive this year more careful and intense attention than has ever been the case, possibly. Within the next few days the governor will have to appoint the state and the county boards, and it is very necessary that good men get out and apply for the office, so that he can make selections early and have the whole question thrashed out before time to make the selections of those entitled to aid. The state board is composed at this time of J. N. Thompson, of Tuscumbia, president; P. B. Mastin, Montgomery, and Dr. J. M. Horn, Luverne. They have been hard workers all the year to get the lists cleared up, and hope to have them contain, if such a thing be possible, only the names of those actually needy and legitimately entitled to the help of the state.

Pension Not a Gift.

It does not seem to have fully dawned upon the people of the state as a whole that the old soldier pension is not a gift of the state, but the voluntary donation of the citizens who desire to help those who have fought and suffered for the commonwealth and are not now able to take care of themselves, or the widows of such. The men who are appointed in the counties to look after the selection of the needy ought not to look at the positions as given for the sake of remuneration, but as one of honor, in which they are permitted to help in the distribution of the money that a grateful people are happy to give to those who deserve it, but rebel against having it turned over to those who do not need it. The county examiner who simply goes out to get the small fee attached to the examinations is not worthy of the honor that has been bestowed upon him. It is not the purpose of the law to compensate him, simply to pay his expenses while he is doing this honorable service.

Anxious for Men.

With this idea in view, the governor is very anxious to have men who can give time and attention to the work apply and let him fill the vacancies prior to the time when they are needed to get to work. It is evident from the report of the auditor that under the old practices there has been padding and that a number of counties have much more to their share than they deserve. He would impress it upon all that every person who secures a pension from the state and does not actually need it is depriving some poor fellow or widow of what the men who have given the money intended for him or her to have. It is not enough that by a scratch, so to speak, a person comes within the law governing the distribution; that person should need the help before he accepts it. The money is for those who need it, and if that rule were actually carried out, the governor believes that there would be largely more money for those who are in distress.

Commissioner Needed.

It is contended that there should be a pension commissioner to look after these accounts and to travel all over the state and see that no man or woman gets on the rolls who is not entitled to the help. Several men around the capitol insist that the governor should put a recommendation for such an official in his next message. In this way the rolls could be kept down to the lowest limit and give the money in hand a much wider influence in the betterment of the conditions of those who are the wards of the people of the state to this extent. And this same thing applies to every southern state. The survivors of the war who are needy are not in any sense objects of charity; they are the loving care of the state and its people. They are the men who went out, gave all they had of blood and service and privations and property and all, even to life itself, for the country they loved, and they are not then to be held as charges on the commonwealth, but as men and women we delight to serve and honor.

Money Available.

The state gave to this cause last year $331,569.30, the number of pensioners of the fourth class, the largest, being 14,595; of the third class, 175; of the second class, 148, and of the first class, 120. First class are those who are blind or have lost use of as many as two limbs, and last year they received $43.30 each; second class, those who have lost a leg above the knee or an arm above the elbow, $36.10; third class, those who have lost a foot or a hand or the use thereof, $28.85, and fourth class, those otherwise unable to make a living, or the widows of such who have never married, $21.65. Suppose a third of these are not really entitled to the aid because they are able to help themselves, and it is the general belief around the capitol that there are that many who ought not by strict reading of the law be on, it will be seen that there would be $110,523 to be distributed among those who are needy, giving each man a third more than he now receives and going much further towards making life easy for him. It is hoped by every leader among the veterans that there will be a change and that there may be a waking up to the importance of treating this matter in the light of a patriotic duty and not as a graft for those who may be able to make a few fees out of it.

Portrait by Miss Everhart.

Montgomery, Ala., April 23.—(Special.) Dr. Thomas M. Owen, for the Department of Archives and History, of which he is director, has received a life-sized oil painting of the late Major Henry R. Shorter, father of State Insurance Commissioner Harry R. Shorter, and Mrs. William D. Jelks, wife of Governor Jelks. It was painted by Miss Everhart, of Atlanta, and is one of the best pieces of work contributed to the department for some time. Major Shorter died at his home in Eufaula, in November, 1899. The picture is the gift of his widow, who still lives at the hold home in Eufaula.

Major Henry R. Shorter was born in Monticello, Ga., February 28, 1833, and was the son of Dr. Reuben C. Shorter, distinguished among the early settlers of that part of the country, and Miss Mary Gill, his wife. He was a brother of Governor John Gill Shorter, Congressman Eli Shorter and Reuben C. Shorter, lawyer and state printer, who was the first husband of Mrs. Carrie A. Lomax, now the widow of the late General Tennett Lomax, of this city. All were men of mark and the family has been from the first, prominent in the affairs of the state and the nation.

Major Shorter was educated at the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, graduating in 1853. He went to the war and was wounded, rising to major on the staff of General Cullen A. Battle, who he loved too well to leave, though offered promotion in other commands of the service. He served as adjutant and inspector general on this staff, however, and made a marked name for bravery and efficiency. After the war he came home, and did valiant service in ridding the state of carpet bag rule, and resumed the practice of law. In a night at Eufaula in 1872, as a result of carpet bagism, he was shot twice. He was president of the Alabama railroad commission fourteen years. He was married May 9, 1854 to Miss Keitt, of South Carolina, and is survived by his widow and three children. Mr. Shorter and Mrs. Jelks, mentioned above, and Mrs. C. C. Hanson, of Atlanta.



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WIRES MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE

President Expresses Grief Over Death of Senator Platt.

Washington, Conn., April 23.—A message of condolence and expressive of his grief over the death of United States Senator Orville H. Platt came to Mrs. Platt from President Roosevelt this afternoon. It was sent from Glenwood Springs, Col.

The message also contains an expression o fregret at the inability of the president to attend the funeral. In accordance with the request of Mrs. Platt, the text of the message will not be given out. There were many other messages of condolence received, among them being one from the German ambassador, Baron Speck con Sternberg, and another from Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister at Washington.

The body of Senator Platt rests in a plain black broadcloth covered casket, the sombreness of which is unrelieved by metal handles or even a name plate.

Mrs. Platt says the body will not lie in state or be publicly viewed on the day of the funeral.

On Monday the casket will be taken from the house only a few minutes before the time for the church services to begin, and at the conclusion of the brief service it will be borne to the grave. The only vehicle which will be used in the funeral procession from the house to the church will be the wagon in which the casket will be placed. The family and mourners will follow on foot, the distance being a little less than half a mile.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 23.—Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks, who has been designated as the representative of President Roosevelt at the funeral of Senator Orville H. Platt, will leave Indianapolis tomorrow for Washington, Conn. Vice President Fairbanks will return to Indianapolis immediately after the funeral.

FOUGHT IN VAIN TO SAVE HONOR

Woman is Criminally Assaulted and Murdered in Ohio.

Mount Vernon, Ohio, April 23.—The body of Miss Miranda Bricker, aged 55 years, who had been criminally assaulted and strangled to death, was found this morning in the rear of the Fairchild home in this city, where she had been employed as house maid.

There were evidences of a terrible struggle upon the part of the woman, who had been dragged 500 feet from the place where she was first attacked. Persons living in the vicinity recall that they heard cries during the night, but paid no attention to them. There is no clew, but bloodhounds have been sent for to trail the murderer is possible.

FORBEARS OF JEFFERSON RENOWNED ON THE STAGE

NEW YORK, April 23.—Mr. Jefferson was president of the Players' in this city. With Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Augustin Daly, A. M. Palmer, Brander Matthews, John Drew, S. L. Clemens and several others, Mr. Jefferson signed articles of incorporation. In 1893 Mr. Jefferson was elected president of the club and reelected to that office at every annual meeting since. Mr. Jefferson was at every founders' night annual until 1898 when he was absent on account of illness; nor was he permitted to be present on the recurrence of that occasion which absences were sometimes caused by ill health, but principlaply on account of activity in his calling. In consequence of Mr. Jefferson's death, the annual ladies' day reception, for which cards are out, and which was to have been held tomorrow, will be abandoned, and the invitations have been withdrawn.

Joseph Jefferson was born in Philadelphia February 20, 1829, and was looked upon as the dean of the dramatic profession in this country. He first appeared on the stage as a child and during his career has played in a number of foreign countries. His great reputation was made in "Rip Van Winkle," which he played in almost every city in the United States. Of late years he had played but a few weeks of each season, and in almost every one of these short seasons confined himself to the one character of Rip Van Winkle.

Joseph was also the name of Mr. Jefferson's father and grandfather, and all were actors. The lives of the three were similar in that their early careers were struggles for recognition and almost for a livelihood. Up to 1857 Mr. Jefferson is said to have merely attained the standing of a respectable stock actor, but in that year he became associated with Laura Keene's theater in this city. Mr. Jefferson here became prominent in the role of Asa Trenchard in "Our American Cousin." This play ran for 150 nights. Other characters portrayeed were Newman Noggs in "Nicholas Nickelby," Caleb Plummer in "The Cricket on the Hearth," Dr. Pangloss in "The Heir at Law," Bob Acres in "The Rivals," and Dr. Ollapod in the "Poor Gentleman."

In 1860 Mr. Jefferson visited California, but abandoned that field for Australia, where he spent a profitable four years. London was visited against his own inclination in 1865 and at the Adelphi theater he played "Rip van Winkle" for a 150 nights run. After appearing in some of the larger cities in England he returned to New York in 1866. Since 1867, when he married for his second wife Miss Sarah Warren, he confined himself to a few favorite parts of which Rip Van Winkle was the principle one. Several months ago Mr. Jefferson retired from the stage and has since divided his time between Florida and Cape Cod.

A characteristic trait was displayed in his anticipation of pleasure upon his tours through New England. He was the recipient of the degree of M. A. from both Yale and Harvard universities, and when in Boston or New Haven he was invariably requested to address the student body, a request to which he always complied, and the reception he received from the college men with their nosy and lengthy cheers was something that Mr. Jefferson often referred to with amusement.

In a Pinch, use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

BABIES DEAD; MOTHER HELD

Once Before Mrs. Anthony Cut Throat of Child, But Was Adjudged Insane.

Columbus, Ohio, April 23.—Mrs. Henry Anthony, aged 32 years, of Grove City, a suburb of Columbus, is held at the county jail pending an investigation of the death of her two children by a former marriage, John and Oleha Demorest, aged 9 and 13 years, respectively, who were found dead in bed this morning.

The circumstances of the children's death have aroused suspicions of poisoning. The mother claims the children were ill and she gave them quinine.

About seven years ago, the woman, whose name was then Demorest, killed her 3-year-old boy by cutting his throat. She was then adjudged insane, and was sent to the state hospital, but was discharged in less than two months, as she recovered.

DR. MILLARD GOES TO JAIL.

Fails To Make $500 Bond in Bigamy Case.

Columbia, S. C., April 23.—Dr. Kenyon V. Millard, of Indianapolis, Ind., who is under arrest in Orangeburg, upon the charge of bigamy, has been placed in jail in default of $500 bond. Millard was detained at a boarding house for several days under the guard of an officer, but has since been locked up.

Attorneys for the family of his bride are now at work preparing their case, and as much of the evidence is to come from Pasadena, Cal., where, it is said, a living wife resides, it will be at least two weeks before a preliminary hearing can be had. In the meantime his wife, formerly Miss Sallie Kenyon, has returned to her mother's home at St. George, to await developments.

ALMOST A TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

Hilton Kills Young and Himself and Injures His Wife.

Portland, Maine, April 23.—Edward Hilton, 65 years old, of Eastwater, today shot and killed George Young, 45 years old; slashed his wife terribly about the head and neck with a knife, and then shot and killed himself.

The woman, it is thought, will recover.

The tragedy, it is said by the police, followed a quarrel between the men over Mrs. Hilton. Young formerly boarded with the Hiltons. He visited the Hilton home today and was talking with the woman when her husband entered.

ETERNAL SLEEP FOR JEFFERSON

Continued from First Page.

train, leaving here tomorrow evening, accompanied by all the members of his family who are here. It will reach New York Wednesday and the family hope to reach Buzzard's Bay the evening of that day.

Last Meeting with Cleveland.

It was on April 1 that Mr. Jefferson went to Hobe sound to meet Mr. Cleveland and other friends at the home of his son, Charles B. Jefferson. The party spent about a week there and during that time there were frequent fishing expeditions. During that time Mr. Jefferson appeared active, but as he had been resting at his home at Palm Beach and had almost recovered his strength from the illness which pulled him down last spring, he was overconfident and overexerted himself. To add to this, there was a Dutch supper one night when he overtaxed himself, as stated.

When he became ill he returned at once to the Reefs, and was taken to his room on the second floor of the cottage, which is only 100 feet from the ocean and where he could watch the sea. The weather was favorable throughout his illness.

Dr. Potter, the family physician at the Florida home, lived 3 miles from the Reef and went only occasionally to the bedside of his patient, feeling that Mr. Jefferson might survive. But when the first critical period occurred he spent most of his time there and called Dr. Worley, of St. Augustine, a noted specialist, for a consultation. Dr. Worley went to Palm Beach, arriving there last Monday, and leaving there the following morning, thinking that Mr. Jefferson might recover. It was the heroic fight the veteran actor was making against death and his great determination to survive in order that he could reach his northern home that resulted in the few temporary changes for the better.

On Thursday he was well enough to take nourishment and to retain it. At one time he called for chicken broth, and then thought he was well enough to eat the meat. But this was denied him. Dr. Potter was so confident Thursday at 4 o'clock that he told a reporter of the Associated Press at the time that he believed Mr. Jefferson would recover. But the next day brought the most serious and the last change for the worse, and from which Mr. Jefferson could not revive.

Cape Cod Is Sorrowful.

Buzzards Bay, Mass., April 23.—The progress of Joseph Jefferson's last illness was followed anxiously in this, his Cape Cod home, and the announcement of his death tonight was received with genuine sorrow by the townspeople, to whom he had become a familiar figure during fifteen years of summer residence here.

So popular was Mr. Jefferson on Cape Cod that he had served for many years as the president of the Old Colony Club, the summer driving club of the cape, whose annual repasts have been attended by many distinguished men.

With former President Cleveland he enjoyed many fishing excursions down Buzzards bay and along the brooks of Bourne and Sandwich. His principal pastime, however, was painting.

Shock to His Son.

Boston, Mass., April 23.—The news of the death of Joseph Jefferson came as a shock to his son, Thomas Jefferson, who was to have opened an engagement here tomorrow night in the title part of "Rip Van Winkle," the play made famous by his distinguished father.

The engagement of "Rip Van Winkle" was immediately canceled and the Boston theater, where Mr. Jefferson was to have appeared, will be dark next week.

PROMOTE PEACE IS THEIR OBJECT

International Arbitration Conference Will Meet May 31-June 2.

Mohonk Lake, N. Y., April 23.—The eleventh annual meeting of the Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration will be held here May 31, June 2, with Judge George Gray, of Delaware, presiding.

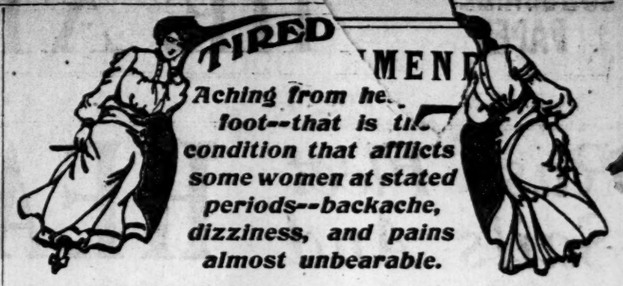
Among the speakers are: Andrew D. White, former ambassador to Germany; Oscar S. Straus, of New York; Justice D J. Brewer, of the United States supreme court, and Henry B. Mac Farland, of Washington.

One session of the conference will be devoted to addresses by delegates from numerous organizations, including the Merchants' Association and Manufacturers' Association of New York, the trade unions of Philadelphia; the Merchants' exchange of St. Louis; the chamber of commerce of Milwaukee, and the boards of trade of Baltimore, Scranton, Penn., and Columbus, Ohio.

Attention will also be given to the situation presented by the failure of the arbitration treaties recently negotiated at Washington.

Harrison Camp.

Montgomery, Ala., April 23.—(Special.) The commander of the Alabama division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Dr. Thomas M. Owen, has been notified of the organization of a new camp at Sheffield, with Dr. R. J. Thurmond as commander, and Charles F. Hogue as adjutant. It has been called George P. Harrison camp, in honor of General George P. Harrison, commanding the Alabama division, United Confederate Veterans. All the papers have been sent along and the camp starts off with a large membership.



The best known remedy in all America for the symptoms as above given is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—an honest and a safe remedy which no woman can afford to lose the opportunity of trying for the cure of those distressing complaints which weaken a woman's vitality. Dr. Pierce not only assures you that his "Favorite Prescription" is honestly made, but he lets you know just what it contains. It is now nearly forty years since he put up this prescription in a form to be easily obtained at every drug store. Previous to that time Dr. Pierce practiced medicine and made the diseases of women his specialty. He found that there was one prescription that cured ninety-nine per cent. of his cases. The ingredients were taken from nature in the shape of a non-alcoholic extract of medicinal roots and plants whose curative properties are generally recognized by the medical profession throughout the country, and whose harmless character you can learn from any druggist or physician. Dr. Pierce early learned how to combine these ingredients in just the right proportion to make a harmonious and efficient remedy. Experienced chemists under his direction use great care in the preparation of this non-alcoholic compound.

THE PROOF.

Dr. Pierce is not afraid of letting the public know all the truth about his "Favorite Prescription." It contains a non-alcoholic extract of the following American medicinal plants:

Lady's Slipper (*Cypripedium Pubescens*).
Black Cohosh (*Cimicifuga Racemosa*).
Unicorn root (*Chamælirium Luteum*).
Blue Cohosh (*Caulophyllum Thalictroides*).
Golden Seal (*Hydrastis Canadensis*).

King's American Dispensatory says of BLUE COHOSH (*Caulophyllum*): "This remedy is most valuable to relieve irritation of the organs in debilitated patients. It has an established reputation as a remedy for nervous excitement due to those disorders peculiar to women as well as for the relief of pain, with fullness, weight and pain in the legs, debility, crampy pains, etc."

"Golden Seal is very useful in catarrhal states of the mucous membranes."

"Black Cohosh or Black Snake-root —Our early American Indians set a high value on in diseases of women." It is *surpassed by no other drug, in congestive conditions of the parts where there are dragging pains and tenderness.*

Ladies' slipper is "nerve stimulant and tonic, improving both circulation and nutrition of the nerve centers—favoring sleep and cheerful condition of the mind; of service in mental depression, nervous headache, irregularities of women with despondency."

Miss Agnes Leopold, who has one of the leading dress-making establishments in Neenah, Wisconsin, writes Dr. Pierce as follows:

Dear Sir—"A few years ago when my health was greatly impaired on account of womb trouble, I was advised to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The first month's use benefited me greatly, I had less pain at the period and did not have to go to bed as had been the custom. I felt very pleased and kept taking the 'Prescription' for four months, when I was in perfect health. Good health is a great blessing, and I feel that I owe it all to your 'Favorite Prescription,' and consequently am very grateful to you."

Thousands of weak and sick women can trace the beginning of a new life of perfect health to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Sick and ailing women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. All correspondence held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. Pierce, care Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures weak and aching backs, headaches, nervousness and other womanly ailments by curing the womanly diseases which cause them.

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for women's ills.

For the purpose of showing the purity and honesty of his medicines, the "Favorite Prescription" and the "Golden Medical Discovery," Dr. R. V. Pierce has thrown open to public inspection his laboratories and works in Buffalo.

At any time visitors are made welcome and shown through the establishment by competent guides.

These guides explain the detailed and scientific work of the skilled chemists and just how and of what the modern medicine is made.

To every visitor is also explained the system by which every user of Doctor Pierce's medicines receives individual care from one or more specialists.

For forty years Dr. Pierce has been actively engaged in the manufacture of his prescriptions. His fully-equipped laboratory has grown and expanded until now it is the largest and most complete one known.

Dr. Pierce's generous gift of his great medical work—"The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." This work is sent absolutely free on receipt of stamps to pay mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the edition bound in paper, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most desirable laxative for delicate women.

ROJESTVENSKY ILL WHEN HE SAILED

Continued from First Page.

ships, being driven from all points without being able to take on coal, must put to sea with half-filled bunkers, being thus crippled at the moment of meeting the enemy, "and this is neutrality," scornfully observes The Echo de Paris. The same paper quotes the French regulations authorizing belligerents to take on sufficient coal to reach the next port, and maintains that the "next port" is Vladivostok. Therefore, The Echo de Paris asserts, France has not given her ally's squadron the benefit of French neutrality laws.

The Temps criticises the Saigon report that Russian merchant vessels have been forbidden to take on the necessary coal to enable the ships to reach the nearest Russian port. The paper maintains that the ships have the right to take on sufficient coal to last them to Vladivostok, which is the nearest Russian port.

The Temps adds:

"Insular powers having many coaling stations have an interest in making neutrality rules extremely strict in order to prevent their adversaries from procuring coal through neutrals, while they enjoy full supplies from their own coaling stations. On the contrary, continental powers, namely France, Russia and Germany, having comparatively few coaling stations, would be easily throttled in a conflict with an insular power having many coaling stations in case this rigid rule of neutrality becomes accepted by precedence."

LONDON KNOWS NOTHING OF RUSSIAN SQUADRON

London, April 24.—Except the report that from Kamranh bay the Russian second Pacific squadron has proceeded northward, there is no further news of any kind nor confirmation of the reported firing off Kamranh bay. There have been rumors recently that a portion of Rojestvensky's squadron was at Hainan, near the promontory of Lienchau. If these rumors are true, it is supposed the whole squadron may reassemble there and endeavor in Chinese waters to continue coaling and other preparations.

Little attention is paid here to reported movements of the Japanese warships. It is considered that Vice Admiral Togo is not likely to lift the veil of secrecy except for the express purpose of misleading.

ROJESTVENSKY'S SQUADRON REPORTED SHORT OF STORES

London, April 23.—The correspondent at Saigon of The Daily Mail, under date of April 22, states that the Russian squadron is short of stores and that French and German ships are leaving Saigon almost daily with huge supplies and dispatches, and other steamers are being chartered for the same purpose.

"Saigon," the correspondent adds, "is now reaping a big harvest. I believe that a portion of the Russian squadron will meet the Japanese while the rest of the vessels make a detour to reach Vladivostok."

Bridge Whist Gamoling.

(From an Exchange.)

A large shopkeeper in London West End estimates that $600,000 changes hands every day at bridge in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland together. "This game, therefore, deals with more than $100,000,000 in the year in these countries." he writes further: "Most of my customers are of the upper or the middle class, and there in every ten of them are affected by the craze. Many of them play all night, rise late and do no shopping before luncheon. This affects manufacturers as well as dealers. The middle classes in England are rapidly acquiring the vices of the upper class—idleness, extravagance, love of excitement and immorality; and the latter those of the former—greed for mone yand unscrupulousness.

Doubtful.

Mayme—"So you kissed Jack Huggins the other evening, did you?"

Edyth—"The idea! Did you get it from him?"

Mayme—"I don't know; but I hardly think it was the same one."

Like Fly Paper.

Castro and his army were preparing to descend on New Orleans.

"Great Scott!" exclaimed the Chicago man. "Have you made no preparations to repel the invaders? Where are your guns?"

"We don't need any guns," chuckled the citizen of the Crescent City. "We hav ejust filled the principal streets with New Orleans molasses and when Castro and his army land they will get their feet stuck and can't get out."

And in the moonlight the city resembled a gigantic sheet of flypaper.

Diseases That I Cure!

I cure all the diseases of men and women of a chronic or lingering nature, and during the years and years I have been established in this city I unhesitatingly say that I have cured more people than any other two physicians. My methods are all my own, originated and perfected by me after over 25 years of hard study and experience, and when a patient presents himself for treatment, they are assured of the most skillful, scientific and most up-to-date treatment obtainable anywhere. I am recognized all over this country as the Recognized Authority on Chronic Diseases, because of the great success I have had in curing my patients which was accomplished by my ability to understand each and every case, and to treat them correctly from the beginning.



DR HATHAWAY
Recognized as the Oldest Established and Most Reliable Specialist

I want every person who are afflicted with **Nervous Debility, Blood Poison (Syphilis), Stricture, Varicocele, Kidney and Bladder Trouble, Urinary Disorders, Prostatis, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Heart, Liver and Stomach, Throat and Lung Trouble, Nervous Exhaustion or Prostration, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Skin Disease, Catarrh, Gleet or any private disease peculiar to men, diseases of women, etc., etc.,** to call at my office and let me show them just what I can accomplish in their particular case. I charge nothing whatever for consultation, examination or for medical advice, and you need not take treatment unless you are satisfied that I can cure you as of my reliability. Each caller gets the free use of my vast medical equipment such as X-Rays, Vibratory machines, etc., etc., and a visit to my office will more than repay you, even if you don't take treatment. Every person should call if they possibly can, but if you live too far away to call, write me about your disease. I can also treat you at a distance. Be sure to call the first spare moment you have, or write me. The address is J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D., 33 Inman Bldg., 22 1-2 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga. Office hours, 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 1.

HENDERSON CASE FIRST ON DOCKET

Bibb Superior Court Will Try Ex-Auditor This Week.

Nearly One Hundred Witnesses Have Been Subpoenaed in the M. and B. Case, and Trial May Last More Than a Week.

Constitution Bureau, 467 Second Street, Macon., Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—The first case to be taken up when the criminal docket is called tomorrow morning in Bibb superior court will be that of the state against E. R. Henderson. Attorneys for both sides are prepared to enter a strong battle, and it is expected that the case will occupy the time of the court for more than a week.

Nearly 100 witnesses have been summoned. The case has already attracted wide attention and the progress of the hearing will be watched with a great deal of interest.

Henderson was former auditor of the Macon and Birmingham. He was charged with embezzlement of funds amounting to $43,000, and a warrant was issued nearly two years ago. Last fall a civil suit was entered against him by the railroad and he allowed judgment to be taken for the full amount claimed as shortages in accounts. His attorney desired to make the fight against the criminal charge coming up tomorrow rather than make defense in the civil bill.

The accusation is the result of a warrant sworn out by former General Manager Julian R. Lane, who will be a leading witness for the prosecution.

W. H. Butler Dead.

Macon, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—W. H. Butler, who for several years was a prominent citizen of Macon, and a leading member of the firm of H. J. Lamar & Company here, died at his home in Montezuma, this morning, after a short illness.

He had gone to that place only a short time ago and was still identified with several business interests in Macon. A large number of friends in this city were shocked today to learn of his death. Mr. Butler has a large number of relatives in different sections of the state and leaves a family. The remains will be laid to rest in Montezuma tomorrow.

Ask for Bicycle Track.

Macon, Ga., April 23.—()Special.)—A petition has been presented to council here asking for grounds at Central City park for the erection of a ten-lap bicycle track. The petition will be discussed at the session of Tuesday night, and there are indications that the promoters will be favorably heard. It is proposed to have the new track ready for the first race meet by May 15.

Easter Is Observed.

Macon, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—Today was observed in all the churches of Macon by the arrangement of special music and sermons, and thousands of visitors attended the services. The churches were beautifully decorated with flowers specially arranged for the Easter services.

At Mulberry Street Methodist church the Macon Volunteers were in attendance in full dress uniform. At the First Baptist there was scarcely standing room for the immense congregation gathered, and at the other churches of the city the attendance was also very large.

The chimes at St. Joseph called many people to worship at that magnificent church. The special services for the morning were highly impressive. Father McDonnell had devoted several days to the special services, and was delighted with the attendance at the church.

All Companies To Take Part.

Macon, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—All arrangements have been made for the observation of Memorial day in Macon, and there are indications that the programme for the occasion will be the most fitting ever known in Macon. The military parade for the day has been arranged and all the companies in the city will take part in the exercises.

The speaker of the day is General J. W. Henderson, of Washington. He will be heard on the hillside near the gates of Rose Hill cemetery. The veterans of the two camps here have made elaborate arrangements for the day, as also have the Daughters of the Confederacy.

$10,000 for Racing Purse.

Macon, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—The racing committee of the Macon Fair Association wil report to that body within a few days that they have fully decided that Macon can offer $10,000 in purses for the race meet at the coming fair here. A great deal of interest has been taken in this feature of the fair, and the committee, composed of Captain R. C. Hazlehurst, Dr. W. G. Lee and others, is at the present time very enthusiastic.

Elders To Preach.

Macon, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—Elder Payne and Elder Webb, of Texas, will preach at Bethlehem Primitive Baptist church, in this city, on next Tuesday night. They are on their way to the meetings which are to be held in Barnesville during the present week. A series of meetings closed today at this church. They were conducted by Elder Childs, who is in charge.

BRITAIN SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKE

Series of Seismic Jars Felt Throughout Kingdon.

Much Alarm Caused in Debyshire, Yorkshire and Adjacent Districts, but No Serious Damage Is Reported—Quake Lasted Several Seconds.

London, April 23.—An earthquake lasting several seconds and occasioning much alarm occurred about 2 o'clock this morning throughout Derbyshire and Yorkshire and in adjacent districts. There was trifling damage to walls and roofs in some places, but nothing serious is yet reported.

THE MEMORIAL DAY PARADE.

Savannah Will Have Elaborate Ceremonies To Mark Occasion.

Savannah, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—The civic and military parade in the afternoon will be the chief feature of the observance of Memorial day in Savannah. The First regiment of infantry, under Colonel G. A. Gordon, and the Francis S. Bartow camp, Sons of Veterans, will serve as escort to the two local bodies of confederate veterans.

On the march out from the business portion of the city, the veterans will join the parade, as will the Children of the Confederacy, in the Park extension, where exercises, under the direction of the Daughters of the Confederacy, will take place about the confederate monument. The Daughters of the Confederacy and the veterans will deposit their floral wreaths about the base of the monument, and a salute will be fired by the military, and taps will be sounded.

The parade will then move on to Laurel Grove cemetery, where further exercises will be held and the graves of the soldier dead will be decorated. The entire body of military will fire a salute.

At night Rev. J. B. Sherer, of Newberry, S. C., will deliver an address at Guards' hall. Crosses of honor will be bestowed by the Daughters of the Confederacy, Mrs. A. B. Hull, president, and Mrs. Rebeca Dupont, secretary, making the presentations. Ten veterans will receive the crosses.

Arrested for Embezzlement.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 23.—J. J. Mander, of Richmond, Va., was arrested today on complaint of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad on the charges of embezzlement and being a fugitive from justice. He consented to return to Richmond without a requisition. It is charged that while he was at work in the railroad office at Richmond he issued bogus passes.

FLYING AUTO BEARS LOVERS TO THEIR DOOM

Big Vehicle, Crowded With Jolly Party, Crashes Into a Fence in New York.

MAN KILLED OUTRIGHT AND FIANCEE INJURED

Koster and Miss Finneman Were To Be Married Next Week, and They Were Treating Their Friends to a Ride — Another Woman Injured.

New York, April 23.—One man was killed and two women bady hurt when a big sightseeing automobile, crowded with passengers, crashed into a high billboard fence at Eighth avenue and Fifty-seventh street today. The streets were thronged with Easter promenaders at the time of the accident and police reserves had to be called out to keep the crowd in check.

The chauffeur of the machine asserts it was struck by an Eighth avenue trolley car, and was skidded along the tracks and that in this way he temporarily lost control of the brakes. The big auto plunged across the sidewalk and into the fence with great force.

Charles P. Koster, 21 years old, a business man of this city, was killed, and Miss Annie Finnerman, 18 years old, and Mrs. Angelina Romano, 45 years old, were injured.

Koster and Miss Finnerman were in the front seat of the auto. They were engaged to be married, the ceremony having been set for next week. Mrs. Romano was seated in a little fruit stand near the corner of the fence and when both stand and fence were demolished by the automobile she was caught and crushed beneath the falling timbers.

More than forty persons were on the vehicle when the accident occurred, and it is remarkable that more persons were not injured.

Schad Appointed Postmaster.

Brewton, Ala., April 23.—(Special.)—George F. Schad has received notice of his reappointment by Postmaster General Cortelyou as postmaster of Brewton.

C. F. Rankin, the former postmaster, sent in his resignation last fall, to take effect on November 1, at which time he was elected to the office of circuit clerk, and owing to the failure of the department to provide a successor he has had to look after the office as well as attend to his other duties.

Bryan Talks of Peace.

Buffalo, April 23.—William J. Bryan this afternoon addressed a gathering of men at the Young Men's Christian Association, on "The Prince of Peace." This evening Mr. Bryan left for Wilkesbarre.

RUSSIAN REPORTERS WANT MORE MONEY.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23, 11:25 p. m.—The epidemic of demands for higher salaries has reached the reporters of local papers, who have formally submitted a claim for an increase from 5 to 6 copecks a line (a copeck is 1-2 cent in American money).

MAY BE CLASH OF AUTHORITY

State and Federal Laws Seemingly in Conflict.

Question Concerning Action of Collector at Beaufort, North Carolina, Will Probably Be Decided by the Courts.

Raleigh, N. C., April 23.—(Special.)—C. B. Davis, United States collector of customs at Beaufort, N. C., has been arrested as an unlicensed emigrant agent, and application has been made to the federal court to order the official's release from the clutches of the state law.

The sheriff of Carteret county now has the collector in his custody, but Judge Thomas R. Hurnell, of the federal court, issued a writ of habeas corpus today, to be heard in Newbern Tuesday.

The secretary of the United States treasury wired the United States district attorney here to take every legal step advisable to protect the collector, and forthwith application was made in the federal court for habeas corpus proceedings.

The case seemingly implies a clash between the federal and state laws. The collector's offense was signing a contract in the capacity of shipping commissioner for the employment of local sailors for a vessel at Beaufort some months ago, there being no regular shipping commissioner at the point. This, the government contends, was his duty under the statute. The state law exacts $100 tax for immigration agents.

FINE PROGRAMME TO MARK CLOSE

University of Georgia Commencement Exercises Are Announced.

Athens, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—The programme of exercises for the commencement of the University of Georgia next June has been about completed.

The first exercises will be Saturday afternoon, June 17, at which time the dedication of Le Conte hall will take place. This is the building that is being erected for the biological department of the university and its name was given in honor of the two great scientists, John and Joseph Le Conte, who were graduates of the University of Georgia.

A number of the members of the Le Conte family have been invited and will be present on that occasion. The address is to be made by Dr. William H. Howell, dean of Johns Hopkins university in the medical department. Dr. Howell is an eminent man in his profession and his address will be one of the rarest interest.

The baccalaureate sermon will be preached Sunday morning, June 18, by Dr. Kert Boyce Tupper, an eminent Baptist minister of Philadelphia, and a native Georgian.

Monday morning, June 19, the sophomres will declaim for the silver cup offered by the trustees as a prize for the best declaimer, and on Monday afternoon the juniors will deliver their orations.

Alumni To Meet.

Tuesday morning, June 20, the alumni society will be called to order by President P. W. Meldrim, and at this session of the society the disposition of the alumni fund will be taken up. This fund, which was raised under a resolution of the society, now amounts to something like $35,000, and the fifth installment of the subscription is due this commencement. This will run the total to about $42,000. The subscribers will be the people who will decide upon the purpose to which the money will be put.

While nothing definite will be done until the subscribers meet, it is believed that the money will go into a magnificent building to be known as Alumni hall. This will probably be decided at the session of the alumni society at commencement.

Immediately after the session of this society has been concluded, the society will adjourn to the chapel to hear the alumni oration by Hon. Frank Wilson, of Tennessee, one of the judges of the state court of appeals. Judge Wilson is a graduate of the university in the class of 1868, one of the most famous classes that ever graduated from the university. He is a one-armed confederate veteran and an orator of splendid ability.

Tuesday afternoon the exercises of the representatives from the different branches of the university will be held in the chapel. A number of representatives of the different educational institutions of the state that are branches of the university will deliver orations on this occasions.

Wednesday, June 21, will be commencement day. In addition to the usual addresses of the seniors on that day will be the baccalaureate address by Dr. Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard university. Dr. Peabody is one of the most gifted and accomplished scholars in America, as well as an orator of splendid ability. He is regarded as one of the most finished speakers in this country. Dr. Peabody has been honored recently by being selected in the great German universities under the plan arranged by Emperor William for the interchange of professors by the two countries.

In addition to these regular exercises there will be a number of interesting social functions, including possibly several class reunions.

Returns from Sad Mission.

Columbus, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—Rev. Theodore Copeland, pastor of St. Luke Methodist church, returned last night from Birmingham, where he was called by the death of his stepmother. Her funeral occurred in that city Friday night.

Spain Issues Treasury Bonds.

Madrid, April 23.—The government has issued 3 per cent treasury bonds to the amount of $40,000,000.

MAYOR MAY SIGN SALARY CHECKS

Court Fight May be Avoided Over Increase.

Mayor Woodward Announces That He Will Decide Today What Course To Pursue—All Standing Committees of Council Meet This Week.

Mayor Woodward will this morning decide whether he will sign the warrants which provide for the increased pay of patrolmen and firemen. This he announced during the latter part of last week.

The fact that Mayor Woodward now states that he is undecided is believed by many to indicate that he will not make any further fight upon the question of legality, but will sign the warrants. Two weeks ago, it will be remembered, Mayor Woodward not only announced that he would refuse to sign the warrants, but declared that mandamus proceedings would be necessary before the policemen and firemen were given increases in pay.

He based his objection to the increase solely upon the question of legality. It is known that he still believes the measure which increased the salaries to be illegal, but since the money for the increases has been found and has been apportioned to the two departments, it is doubtful whether he will make any further fight.

It is true, however, that he has not yet determined positively what he will do, but will decide this morning. It is a well-known fact that Mayor Woodward has been fighting ever since 1896 to have the salaries of all department employees restored to the amounts they were receiving prior to that time. All salaries have now been restored, with the exception of those of the drivers and stokers of the fire department. The measure recently adopted, which the mayor says is illegal, restores these salaries and in addition gives an increase of $5 per month to patrolmen.

Committees Will Meet.

Many committees of the general council will meet this week at the city hall. Council will meet next Monday afternoon for the first session of May and the meetings of this week will be for the purpose of adopting reports upon the measures referred during the last regular session.

There are some important measures pending before the committees and therefore nearly all the meetings will be of interest. Following are the regular committee meetings for the week:

Tuesday—Ordinance. Councilman Ellis, chairman, at 3 p. m.

Wednesday—Police. Councilman Oldknow, chairman, 10 a. m.; prisons, Councilman Wikle, chairman, 10 a. m.; electric lights, Alderman Sims, chairman, 3 p. m.; tax, Alderman Hirsch, chairman, 3 p. m.

Thursday—Bridges, Councilman Bowen, chairman, 3 p. m.; claims, Alderman McEachern, chairman, 3 p. m.; railways, Councilman Bruce, chairman, 3 p. m.

Friday—Streets, Alderman Holland, chairman, 3 p. m.; board of health, Dr. C. F. Benson, president, 5 p. m.

HEALTH IS GOOD ON THE ISTHMUS

Death Rate Amounts To Only Fourteen Per Thousand.

Washington, April 23.—The March health report of Colonel W. C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer of the isthmian canal zone, received here today shows a steady improvement in conditions there.

There were about 9,000 employees of the commission at the end of the month. The sick in hospitals numbered 153, and the total deaths for the month were only eleven. This is equal to a rate of 14 per thousand, a rate which Colonel Gorgas says would be considered favorable anywhere.

In the thirty days ended with March there had been four cases of yellow fever throughout the whole itsmus, one of which was in Panama. The previous thirty days there had been twelve cases. Each house in Panama city has been fumigated, a great many of them several times.

QUIET SUNDAY FOR ROOSEVELT

Bear Tracks Found in Vicinity of the New Camp.

Glenwood Springs, Col., April 23.—President Roosevelt's hunting party, in camp 15 miles northwest of New Castle, spent a quiet Sunday. After a week in the saddle, the sportsmen welcomed the chance to rest. Bear tracks have been sighted in several directions from the present camp, and it is believed by the party that at least one more bear will be bagged before another move is made.

A committee of the Denver board of trade will arrive here tomorrow to confer with Secretary Loeb in regard to the entertainment of the president in Denber on May 15.

Advance of Wages.

Coatesville, Pa., April 23.—Notices of a readjustment and advance in wages to take effect in two weeks have been posted at the works of the Coatesville Rolling Mills Company, Worth Bros. & Co. and the Lukens Iron and Steel Company, of this place, and at the Parkesburg Iron works. This order will affect 3,000 workmen here and 500 at Parkesburg.

WE RECOMMEND

APENTA

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY,

Under the Scientific Supervision of Dr. Leo Liebermann, Royal Councillor, Professor of Hygiene and Director of the Hygienic Institute, Royal University, Budapest.

Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ld., London.

CORPSE FOUND IN VACANT LOT

Mysterious Death of Cousin of Mrs. Donald McLean.

Louis Allen Found Dead at Charlotte. He Was Brother of Librarian of State Department—His Father Son of a Polish Nobleman.

Charlotte, N. C., April 23.—Louis Allen, a brother of Andrew H. Allen, librarian of the state department in Washington and first cousin of Mrs. McLean, of New York, elected president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution last week, was found dead in a lot in the rear of the county court house at Statesville, N. C., this morning. The coroner's jury found no evidence of foul play. Death is supposed to have occurred about midnight.

Allen's father, Colonel Andrew H. Allen, now deceased, is said to have been the son of a Polish nobleman, who ran away from home as a boy and came to the United States. He married Miss Abigail Hussey, of Portsmouth, N. H., and then moved to this state and lived until their death.

NIGHT WATCHMAN PROTECTS PLANT

Columbus Negro Fights Robbers Away From Fertilizer Company.

Columbus, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—Jackson Maddox, a negro watchman for the Georgia Fertilizer Company, had a thrilling experience with robbers shortly before midnight last night at the company's factory, just outside the city limits. Two negroes came to the plant and tried to hold him up, and when he resisted knocked him in the head with a heavy stick. He sprang up from the floor and tried to strike them with a weight, but one of them got control of his own pistol and held him at bay until they could escape. The robbers secured no valuables.

Knights Attend Service.

Columbus, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—The members of St. Aldemar Commandery No. 3, Knights Templar, attended divine services in a body at the church of St. Mary the Virgin this morning, the vicar, Rev. F. E. Bissell, preaching them a special sermon. At the annual election of officers of the commandery Friday night Macon O. Berry was elected eminent commander.

Children Enjoy Egg Hunt.

Columbus, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—Several hundred children enjoyed an Easter egg hunt on the islands of Wildwood lake this afternoon. The gates were thrown open at 4 o'clock, and soon the islands were covered with eager and excited little egg hunters. Hundreds of highly colored eggs had been hidden in the grass and shrubbery.

Memorial Day Exercises.

Columbus, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—The programme for the Memorial day exercises in Columbus next Wednesday have been perfected. Elaborate exercises will be held at Springer opera house, a feature being an oration by Hon. John Evans Henry, of Seale, Ala. The graves of all confederate soldiers in the local cemeteries will be decorated by the Ladies' Memorial Association.

Newsy Notes.

Columbus, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—The county school teachers held an interesting meeting yesterday, a feature of the programme being a discussion of local school taxation.

Pawnee tribe, Red Men, will give a picnic at Wildwood park May 13.

Chattahoochee superior court, which was to meet on the first Monday in May, will be deferred until August, on account of the continued illness of Judge Butt.

Henry R. Sheridan and Miss Pauline Perry will be married next Thursday evening at the residence of the young lady's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Perry.

Mrs. E. F. Dudley attended the funeral of her brother, M. T. Trawick, in Opelika, Ala., today. Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Dudley were also in attendance upon the funeral.

THOUGHT HIS SON HAD HIM FIRED

Irate Father Shoots and Instantly Kills His Son.

W. T. Sheets Had Been Discharged from Gang of Laborers of Which Claude Sheets Was Foreman, and Blamed Son for Dismissal.

Montgomery, Ala., April 23.—(Special.) W. T. Sheets, 45 years of age, shot and killed his son, Claude Sheets, near the city, today.

The young man was foreman of a gang of laborers in which his father worked. The old man was discharged and blamed the son.

Today the boy went home, being afraid to do so last night, and had words with his father, who shot him dead in the yard.

RAILWAY NOTES.

Many of the railroad officials who came to Atlanta for the hearing on the reduction of passenger rates before the Georgia railroad commission remained over until yesterday. There were any number of informal parties during the day, and the Atlanta railroad men did all in their power to look after the best interests of every visitor. Many were entertained at the Transportation Club, and all of these were most enthusiastic regarding the opportunities an comforts provided by this organization.

A. W. Towsley, Assistant President J. M. Barr, of the Seaboard Air Line, spent yesterday in Atlanta, coming here in the morning in his private car from an inspection tour of the Atlanta-Birmingham extension of the Seaboard. Mr. Towsley expressed himself as more than pleased with the conditions prevailing along the division, and spoke particularly of the many rich resources along this new acquisition of the Seaboard.

A number of the passenger men of the Southern railway in this territory have been talking with General Passenger Agent Tayloe regarding plans for the future. These meetings have all been perfectly informal, and in the many expressions of pleasure on the part of those who extended the glad hand to their superior there was no room for doubt in the absolute sincerity of every pleasant wish.

A large party of Chinese prisoners will arrive in Atlanta over the Seaboard from Roanoke on their way to San Francisco, where they will be shipped back to the Celestial kingdom, because of violation of the exclusion act. From Atlanta these prisoners will make their way west by going over the West Point as far as New Orleans.

Several reports were received by railroad officials yesterday regarding the coming peach crop. These reports were rather more favorable than the last reports, but it is now generally conceded that there will be little more than half of the big crop last year, which, with 4,300 cars exported out of the state, was a record breaker.

Passenger officials say that already the prospects are of the best for a large number of excursions during the summer. It has even been reported that in some cases the excursion rates this summer will be lower than last year. None of the passenger officials would confirm this report.

Railroad men say that they have been pleasantly disappointed in the amount of fertilizer shipped to all parts of the south during this present season. From agents and all of the employees of the roads there comes the story that much of this fertilizer has been used for other crops than cotton; in fact, in every section it is possible to see a very marked reduction in the cotton acreage and a tendency toward diversified farming, which the railroads predict of the greatest importance to the south. For years the railroad men have been advising the planting of more than the one crop of cotton, and this year the progress along those lines is most marked.

CASTRO IN WARLIKE HUMOR.

He Says He Will Know How To Treat Foes of Republic.

Caracas, Venezuela, April 23.—President Castro, in the course of a speech at Calabazo, on April 19, said: "I do not believe there is a possibility of a new conflict for the republic, but if, against reason, right and justice, anything is cogitating, I swear to you I shall know how to draw inspiration from the memory of the valorous patriots formerly exhibited on these plains; and if encouragement is wanted I shall seek it in the indomitable character of the inhabitants of these districts and, so supported, challenge fate."

Imperial "Tech"

$3.00.

Sensible and stylish.

That covers the "Tech" in printers' ink. But the young man finds in this felt a dozen attributes which he fancies in a hat, pre-eminently adaptation.

The "Tech" is worn either telescoped or creased. Comes in brown, nutria with brown band, pearl with black band, and black. Price $3.00.

See the new brown in the window. It's something different.



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A GRAND DISPLAY OF LOVING CUPS

FOR EASTER WEEK.

THE LARGEST AND HANDSOMEST ASSORTMENT EVER EXHIBITED IN THE SOUTH.

CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW

Diamond Merchant and Jeweler,

16 Whitehall Street. Century Building. On the Viaduct.

"THE MISTLETOE BOUGH" TO BE GIVEN AT MACON



MR. JUSTIN POWELL, Groom in Mistletoe Performance.

MRS. W. M. BLACK, Baroness in Mistletoe Performance.

MACON, Ga., April 23.—(Special Correspondence.)—"The Mistletoe Bough," which is to be given at the Grand opera house in this city next Monday night, for the benefit of the Macon hospital, will be a brilliant social event. Those who are taking part represent at least a proportion of the beauty and fashion of Macon society. The young bride, Ginevra, will be represented by Miss Tracy Duncan, while Mr. Justin Powell is to be Lord Lovell, and the baron and baroness are to be Mr. John Boifeuillet and Mrs. Nicholas Black. The minuet will be danced by Miss Tracy Duncan and Mr. Justic Powell, Mrs. Walter Lamar and Mr. Roland Ellis, Mrs. Minter Wimberly and Dr. Harrold, Mrs. Lee Jordan and Mr. Stewart Jones, Mrs. Roland Ellis and Mr. Samuel Dunlap, Mrs. Walter Grace and Mr. Walter Lamar, Mrs. Edward Fellows and Dr. Cuningham, Mrs. Hubert Duckworth and Mr. Edward Fellowes.

Sir de Caverly will be danced by Miss Lillian Williams and Mr. Henry Jones, Miss Felice Matthews and Mr. Homnes Mason, Miss Mary Troy and Mr. Carl Nisbet, Miss Lillian Solomon and Mr. Joe Turner, Miss Louise Wright and Mr. Campbell Jones, Miss Carrie Harris and Mr. Linton Solomon, Miss Estelle Stevens and Mr. Charles Roberts, Miss Nan Shaw and Mr. Will Solomon.

The dance about the May pole is one of the prettiest things imaginable, and Miss Martino is an ideal "queen of the May." The other dancers in this are: Misses Lelia Rogers, Constance Jaques, Lillian Battle, Hazel Harris, Wilma Orr, Margaret Smith, Leila Artope, Ermin Pope, Hazel Block, Deborah Block, Marion Griffith, Jennie Brunson, Bessie Brunson, Estelle Wright, Carrilee Scandrett and Geraldine Bryan.

Besides these, there are the court ladies and gentlemen, and the maids of honor to the May queen.

"Pinafore" will be the attraction at the opera house next Friday night and Saturday matinee, and will be given for the benefit of the Gordon monument fund.

A pretty wedding took place Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock, at the First Baptist church, the contracting parties being Miss Lula Randall and Mr. Elton Adams. Rev. Dr. J. L White was the officiating minister. Maid of honor and bridesmaid were Misses Julia Huguenin and Mattie Adams. The bride is the daughter of Mr. C. W. Randall. Mr. Horace Adams was best man and Mr. Charles Williamson, groomsman. The ushers were: Mr. Lafayette Davis, Mr. Fair, Mr. Ralph Small, Mr. Shepherd, of Augusta.

The bridal couple left for Washington and New York, and when they return to Macon will be at home with Mrs. H. D. Adams, in Vineville.

Mrs. Augustus Felton entertains at luncheon Tuesday morning, in honor of Mrs. Eugene Stetson, of Fitzgerald. The other guests will be: Mrs. George Duncan, Mrs. George Dole Wadley, Mrs. W. H. Felton, Mrs. Olin Wimberly, Mrs. Lawson Brown; Mrs. Walter Grace, Mrs. Baxter Jones, Mrs. John W. Shinholser, Mrs. Henry Walker, Mrs. Walter Hanson.

Mr. and Mrs. David Wachtel have announced the engagement of their daughter, Bertha, to Mr. Isadore L. Hechinger, of Rochester, N. Y., the betrothal reception being arranged for Sunday, April 30.

The marriage of Miss Carolie English to Dr. Thomas Ashe Hall will be solemnized Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents, Captain and Mrs. J. B. English. Miss Raymond English is to be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are Misses Mary English, Rietta Etheridge and Daisy Binford, of Atlanta. Mr. Charles Hall will be best man, and Misses Constance Jaques and Eleanor will be flower girls.

Mr. Steven Snowden, of New York, will arrive in the city Sunday, to spend a day or two with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Snowden, prior to leaving for Atlanta, where his marriage occurs on Wednesday, to Miss Angier. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Snowden, Miss Septima Snowden and Miss Adele Snowden will attend the marriage.

Mrs. William B. Jennings has been the guest this week of Mrs. Daisy Huff Sparks. Mrs. Jennings now lives in Detroit, Mich., where her husband is pastor of a large Presbyterian church. Dr. Jennings is now filling an Atlanta pulpit, in the temporary absence of the pastor.

Captain A. L. B. Davies has arrived in the United States from the Philippine Islands, and is now in Denver, Col. He will join Mrs. Davies in Jacksonville, Fla., and they will visit Mrs. S. H. Singleton, in Macon, during the month of May. Mrs. Davies was formerly Miss Mamie Jarvis.

Mrs. Willis B. Sparks left Friday for Washington to join her father, Senator A. O. Bacon, and will remain with him there and at Atlantic City until he sails for Europe.

The Macon delegates from the Nathaniel Macon chapter, to the Daughters of the American Revolution congress, at Washington—Mrs. Edgar Ross and Mrs. T. C. Parker—will return next week. The Mary aHmmond Washington chapter was represented by Mrs. Ellen Washington Bellamy and Mrs. Mary Ross Banks.

Mrs. Thomas Malone Wheless, of St. Louis, arrives next week to visit Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Parker.

Mrs. Robert Hemphill, Jr., and Master Robert Hemphill left for Atlanta Thursday morning, accompanied by Mrs. Hemphill's mother, Mrs. Mallory Taylor.

WHITFIELD HAS SURVIVOR OF SOUTHERN CONGRESS

DALTON, GA., April 23.—(Special.) Judge S. B. Felker has answered the letter from St. Louis, which appeared in The Constitution a few days since, asking for information as to any surviving member or members of the confederate congress.

Judge Felker gives the name of Hon. William H. Tibbs, of Whitfield county. It is said that there are probably two or three other members still alive.

Colonel Tibbs was a member of the confederate congress from the Third Tennessee district, and his influence in public affairs ranked with the best. He is in his eighty-ninth year, yet his mind is as clear as ever, and he is, indeed, a very live wire.

BISHOP WATSON'S FUNERAL.

It Will Occur in Wilmington Next Tuesday.

Charlotte, N. C., April 23.—The funeral of the late Right Rev. A. A. Watson, D. C., bishop of the East Carolina diocese, whose death occurred at Wilmington Friday afternoon, will take place in St. James Episcopal church, in that city, on Tuesday. A number if distinguished clergy from a distance, as well as many of the clergy and laity from the diocese, will be present. The interment will be in Oakdale cemetery, Wilmington.

Election for Alderman.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., April 23.—(Special.)—An election to fill the vacancy on the board of aldermen of Tuscaloosa, caused by the resignation of W. H. Collins, has been set for next Monday. The only candidates so far announced are Dr. W. M. Faulk and J. B. Murphy.

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The label guarantees the cloth to be of Wool Test quality, the tailoring to be the result of half a century's experience, and every garment to be of that high standard required in Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes.

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THE PASSING THRONG.

"In few walks of life," remarked a well poised man-of-the-world at the Kimball last night, "is there more honesty within its own ranks, more devotion to the human race, a greater willingness to make personal sacrifices than the brotherhood of physicians and surgeons can show.

"For the week just closed, day in and day out, I have been an interested listener to men of that calling. It was the tuberculosis people who claimed my attention at first, and then the Georgia doctors took the balance of the time.

"I gave my close attention to the papers read before both associations, and today I'm inclined to think I'm a pretty good doctor myself. Those tuberculosis people proved themselves, to me at least, to be educators, and as I observed day after day the same faces, ladies, by the way, were strongly in evidence, all the time, I was forced to conclude that I was not the only one who was being educated.

"But while I enjoyed the papers read it was emphasized in my mind that every member of that national convention was thoroughly in love with his work. Within the hearing of laymen he told it all, and by all members of the profession at least will these revelations be tested to the full worth. Nothing of selfishness, nothing indicating a desire to gain financially by what he had found was even suggested by those students who were probably giving to the world ideas upon which Koch himself may yet be distanced.

"As I let hour after hour go by listening to those papers," he continued, "I could not keep out of my mind that broad, catholic creed of tht doctors. Suppose I, or you, or any one should, by study, by accident or in any way find a cure, at least what we could claim a cure, for consumption. What would we do? Give it to the world so that lives could be saved? Not on your life would we. No, we'd make a dead run for the patent office and see to it right quick that no one could make use of what we had found unless a good big royalty came to us. That's human nature, and that's just what anyone would do except a physician, who has had an opportunity to see his fellow man die inch by inch—die slowly and die a dozen times, because of the knowledge he had that death was coming to him, maybe slowly, but was coming surely. It meant riches, the riches of the world to one who could find a cure for tuberculosis, and it means the same thing today. No one knows that fact better than the physician, and no one has a better chance to find that cure, for it is sure to be found sooner or later, than the physician. But how different is the result if the panacea is found by a physician. From it he expects nothing. From it he wants nothing, and from it he will get nothing, not even the name maybe, except that happiness which comes to all good Samaritans. Once found by a doctor that curative or that preventative will be known to the world at large within a mighty short time. There will be no copyright, no patent, no indication of selfishness. That's the reason we find few rich physicians. I'm glad the world has physicians. I don't mean men with curative qualities. I mean men with broad minds and expansive hearts."

Colonel J. F. D. Swanson, of Kansas City, Mo., was among the arrivals at the Aragon yesterday. Colonel Swanson is one of the successful attorneys of the thriving town on the Missouri-Kansas state line, and is here for the purpose of inspecting and investigating the titles to some property in Fulton county, a Kansas client is contemplating buying. Colonel Swanson will be in the city for several days.

J. L. Romano, of Rochester, N. Y., was booked at the Aragon yesterday. Mr. Romano is a traveling man, and has been on the road for a number of years, always making two drop-offs annually, at least, in Atlanta.

General Wilmer W. Blackmar, of Boston, commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was a guest at the Piedmont last week. Accompanying him were his wife, Miss Brewer, General John E. Gilman and Mrs. Gilman.

General Blackmar is a handsome man of soldierly bearing and pleasant affable manners. He is a great admirer of the city of Atlanta and of a late distinguished citizen of Atlanta—Henry W. Grady.

"Boston is the social and business center of New England," said the general, "and it is therefore the center of yankeedom, but for all that the people of Boston have a deep and genuine admiration and love for that great man, Henry Grady.

"It was in Boston that his great speech was delivered that did more than any other one thing to make this a reunited country and Boston has never forgotten that splendid work of patriotism. Personally I partake of this admiration and regard for the great man in no small degree.

"I like Atlanta very much and am enjoying my stay here. We have quite a number of comrades in the city and they all tell me that there isn't another spot on the globe that can compare with their adopted city."

General Blackmar was not in the fighting around Atlanta, though he was in that around Chattanooga and the adjacent territory.

"No man feels elated when he discovers that he is growing bald," remarked the cheerful idiot as he lit a Turkish cigarette and lounged deeper into the arm chair in the Aragon lobby, "but I have known two men who adopted extreme and unique measures to regain lost locks. I should say that those two ought to be termed the prize cases.

"The first one of the two was pretty well bald all over, but he still had faith in the roots of his hair and he decided to go to the coldest parts of Alaska. He made the trip, prospected for gold and reaped a rich harvest.

"Incidentally, nature responded nobly and under the influence of the icy climate she exerted herself to provide a covering and protection for the shining pate of the prospector who yearned for hair. When he returned with his pockets full of gold his head was covered by a dandy coat of fine black hair, and he said he wouldn't swap the hair for ten times as much gold.

The other fellow had a bald spot on the top of his head. It was in the shape of a crescent moon and shone in the midst of his wavy hair. He was sensitive about it and his wife was hypersensitive. She was really the boss of the outfit. They owned a big St. Bernard dog and this animal acquired the mange, with the result that he lost much of his glossy coat.

"A veterinary surgeon suggested a mange cure, which the dog's owner promptly purchased and applied, seeing to his joy not long afterwards that the bare places where the mange had done its worst work now had a good stand of hafr.

"His wife thought over the matter and finally insisted that he use the mange remedy on his own head. He protested because the stuff would make him smell as though he was dead and somebody had forgotten to bury him. But she was stubborn and finally he greased the crescent spot on his head with the odoriferous drug.

"It wasn't long before hair grew there, but it was straight hair, quite unlike the wavy locks on the rest of his head. But time will work wonder and today there are many graceful ripples of dark brown hair where once was a bald crescent and later a patch of sharp bristles."

"The last time I slept in Atlanta," said Frank O. Howner, of McLean, Ills., "it was the roof of the Markham House, which kept the rain, snow, sleet and cold off me. I had been in the habit of passing a week or a fraction of a week in Atlanta. I was traveling then for one of the largest houses in New York, and had throughout the south a large and lucrative trade. Atlanta was one of my good places, and when I got here I invariably looked for a good trade, and, as a rule, I found it. I had always stopped at the Markham after the old Kimball was burned. Previous to the burning of the old Kimball I made that my headquarters. I was here the night the old Kimball burned. I came in on Saturday afternoon, and old Jep, that porter who was known by more traveling men than almost any negro in th south, took my grip from me at the depot. The next morning I was standing on the sidewalk wondering where I'd get a shirt and collar. Sam Beall, then a clerk at the Markham, came upon me and learning my condition escorted me to his room in the Markham. Throwing open his dressing case and trunk he told me to help myself. I did so, and from that day on I stopped at the Mafkham up to my last trip before quitting the road. That was something like fifteen years ago. I was in my office in McLean, a thriving Illinois town, when I read in a Chicago paper of the destruction of the Markham, and, of course, my mind went back to the days I passed on the road. I reached Atlanta today, and as I stepped from the passenger station I could not help turning my eyes upon the old Markham house corner. I knew there was no hotel there. But still I couldn't help it. Up to that time I had not given my Atlanta hotel a thought. I turned my eyes in that direction, and was on the point of handing my bag to a Kimball porter when I saw the Piedmont name on a depot wagon. I stepped into that wagon, and here I am housed in one of the finest hotels I have hit in years. But my, how the town has changed since I was here last."

"There is a better organization among the peach growers this year than ever before," remarked a well-known fruit man in the lobby of the Kimball house yesterday afternoon, "and you may count upon it, we are not going to have any overstocked markets if it is possible to prevent it. We have arranged to get regular reports from the market centers in a more systematic manner this year than heretofore, and the cars shipped from Georgia will be forwarded to those points where there is the greatest demand.

"Several local organizations of fruit growers for mutual protection have recently been formed as the result of a discussion of the matter at the recent general meeting of fruit growers held in Macon. The first of these was formed at Baldwin, Ga., and includes the counties of Habersham and Banks. This organization is the outgrowth of persistent efforts on the part of fruit men living in the section around Cornelia. The movement was started by A. M. Kitchen, of Baldwin, and several other fruit growers of that section, and Mr. Kitchen was elected president and Ethan Philbrick secretary.

"Following this, as a result of the recommendation of the Georgia Fruit Growers' Association at the recent Macon meeting, the fruit growers in several other sections have gotten together and formed local associations. These associations will work in conjunction with each other and through the general association, and by a proper system of reports we believe we will succeed in getting the fruit into the proper markets.

"The fruit growers of Georgia have had no little trouble heretofore and have sustained no small losses as the result of glutting the markets here and there, particularly in New York and Chicago. The railroads have afforded us no assistance in this matter and we have been dependent entirely upon what information we could gain by our own unaided efforts. As the result of a better organization, however, I believe there is no doubt that we will have the situation in good shape this year, and with rather a short crop we are expecting not only good prices but good returns this year. And yet withal I am satisfied there will be enough fruit to go around."

Among the many prominent manufacturers who will be in Atlanta the middle of May to attend the great convention of American manufacturers will be C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Mich. Mr. Post has engaged apartments at one of the leading hotels and expects to reach Atlanta on May 15, and spend practically a week in the city.

In this convention, which will represent, perhaps, more wealth than any convention which assembles in the United States during the year, Mr. Post will be one of the prominent figures. A few years ago, practically unknown to fame and to fortune, his name is now a household word from one end of the country to the other, and he counts his wealth by millions.

The credit man has come to be one of the most important employees of great mercantile establishments, and there are few, if any, of them in the country now which do business on a credit basis without a regular credit department, which is presided over by this interesting functionary, who must pass on the question of whether or not a man is likely to pay his debts. The mercantile agencies are depended on to some extent, of course, but they cut nothing like the figure they did some years ago. The credit man must know a vast deal more than he can gather through this medium, particularly about the purchasers in his own immediate territory. Hence it is that associations of credit men in various parts of the country have been formed with a view to mutual cooperation and a dissemination of information regarding those who ask or are likely to ask for credit.

At a meeting of the credit men's association in Chicago the other day an interesting address on the subject of credit was delivered by a Professor Boger, who laid down the principle that a credit man must not only know something of a man's past financial record, but he must also be a student of human nature. He must be capable to a certain extent of telling whether a man who asks for credit is likely to turn out bad, even though his previous record may have been a good one.

In this connection Professor Boger gave his hearers a few pointers which he cautioned them to bear in mind. Some of them run to this effect:

"A stingy man in shaking hands will never press his thumb on the exterior part of your palm.

"A person noted for his indecision will offer his hand with a thud. You have got to do the shaking.

"A man who is forceful, energetic and a doer never shakes hands in a listless manner.

"Any person, male or female, who rolls his eyes while talking lies for effect. They are carried away by false pride."

Regarding the character of men Professor Boger laid down these principles among others:

"If a man does not look you in the eye: Not exactly a liar.

"If a man offers to shake hands with the tips of his finger: Liar.

"If the whites of his eyes are noticeable: Bigger liar.

"If his eyebrows turn down on the sides of his forehead: Lock you safe."

And as to women:

"If she has a thin upper lip. Cold-blooded and cruel.

"If the whites of her eyes show: Liar.

"If her eyes are big: Big liar."

Credit men in the south are on the rapid increase. They will be found in abundance in the larger cities of the south, and even the large merchants in the small towns are acquiring the credit man habit. Perhaps the credit men can imbibe a few important pointers from the interesting principles laid down by Professor Boger.

John Kennard, of St. Louis, a wealthy and successful business man of that city, is at the Piedmont.

Apartments at the Piedmont have been set aside for C. C. Post, of Battle Creek, Mich, effective today. Mr. Post, who is one of the largest, most extensive and successful business men of that section, will be accompanied by Mrs. Post and her maid and by his secretary. They will be in the city several days.

The National Association of Manufacturers, one of the largest organizations of the kind in the United States, is booked for a session in Alanta next month, May 16, 17 and 18. The association has a membership of over four thousand, and upon its rolls are the names of some of the wealthiest and most energetic men in the country. The hotel bookings up to last night indicate an attendance which will run way up into the four figures.

J. Comer Moore, deputy clerk of the United States court, who has been in Florida for several months past, is at his post again, looking as strong, energetic and happy as is Clerk Carter himself or John Dean Steward, the first deputy.

P. J. Fahy, of St. Louis, is at the Piedmont.

K. P. O. Colbert, of Indianapolis, reached Atlanta yesterday morning, and is registered at the Aragon.

H. N. Taylor and Thomas N. Delaney, of Athens, Ga., are guests at the Kimball house.

J. D. Persons and D. J. Blasingame, of Monticello, Ga., are registered at the Kimball.

J. M. Varner, of West Point, Ga., is at the Kimball house.

Dragged to Death by Mules.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., April 23.—(Special.)—A negro was dragged to death by a pair of mules yesterday out on Judge Foster's plantation a few miles from town. It seems that while driving the team the negro was thrown out by the wagon's coming uncoupled, and caught in some way on the tongue of the wagon and was dragged for some distance. When the mules were finally stopped the negro was found to be dead.

TOMORROW

TUESDAY, APRIL 25TH,

At 2:30 o'clock Sharp

AUCTION SALE

AT

ANSLEY PARK

LADIES SPECIALLY INVITED.

Take Brookwood Car and Get off at Fifteenth Street.

Edwin P. Ansley. Forrest & George Adair. E. P. Black & Son.

SUPPLY DEALERS SOON TO MEET

Savannah Will Entertain Southern Machinery Association.

Savannah, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—The annual meeting of the Southern Supply and Machinery Dealers' Association begins in this city Tuesday, lasting through Friday. Today members of the association began arriving, and it is expected that two or three hundred will attend the meeting. From all over the south they are coming, Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Nashville and Columbia sending delegations and this city contributing a liberal number, having quite an array of firms engaged in the supply business.

An elaborate progremme for the convention has been arranged. This consists not only of the business of the convention, but of a number of social entertainments. Many Savannahans, even those engaged in other business, have organized committees of entertainment, and it is seldom that more complete arrangements for the pleasure of visiting delegates have been made.

Among the chairmen of the several committees are George V. Tenny, John J. McDonough, John W. Golden, W. W. Tull, W. S. Blun, Harry Willink, J. Ward Motte and J. H. Haslam. The social programme will embrace an automobile ride for the ladies on Tuesday afternoon, a smoker for the gentlemen at the DeSoto hotel on Tuesday evening, a ride down the harbor on the steamship Lexington of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company on Wednesday, an address on the "Reign of the Demagogue," by John Temple Graves, at the DeSoto on Wednesday night; a trolley ride over the city for the ladies on Thursday afternoon, with a stop at Thunderbolt for lunch and a dance at the DeSoto that night, and on Friday afternoon and evening a vaudeville performance at the Casino at Thunderbolt.

When the econvention is called to order Tuesday morning the address of welcome will be delivered by Colonel J. H. Estill president of the Savannah chamber of commerce. At that and the several other sessions there will be discussed a wide range of subjects of interest to the supply and machinery men. A number of carefully prepared papers will be read.

To Build Masonic Temple.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., April 23.—(Special.)—The Masonic fraternity has purchased from J. Q. Ralph a lot on which it is their purpose to erect a Masonic temple.



CASCADE PURE WHISKY

Is Good—However You Use It

A flavor and smoothness all it's own—"Liquid Velvet" describes it. Hand-Made Sour Mash. As pure as "best" from grain to process can make it.

GEORGE A. DICKEL & CO., *Distillers*, Nashville, Tenn.

Potts-Thompson Liquor Company, Distributors.

PROBE BEING RUN IN RAILWAY RATES

Elkins Committee Has Begun Its Quizzing at Washington.

PHASES OF AGITATION AGAINST PRIVATE CARS

It Is Suspected in Some Quarters That Charges Against Private Cars Have Been Fomented To Divert Attention from Rate Question.

Washington, April 23.—(Special.)—The early hearings of the senate committee on commerce will be devoted to questions appertaining to railroad rates. The railroad presidents and other officials scheduled to appear during the next week or two will give their views upon the general question of rates, and especially upon the proposition to grant to the interstate commerce commission the power to regulate freight rates. While the Townsend-Esch bill died with the last congress, that measure and similar ones will be discussed, as will be the proposition advanced by Senator Newlands, of Nevada, for national incorporation. The members of the committee have evinced much interest in the often made charge that railroads have been granting rebates; and they will conduct a drastic investigation into this charge, with a view to discovering whether the rebate evil really does exist, and if it exists in any form, whether further legislation by congress is necessary. It is the view of many members of congress that there is sufficient legislation on this subject; that if rebates are now being granted, the so-called Elkins law furnishes all the necessary machinery for vigorous prosecution by the officials of the department of justice; and if there is no such prosecution, the executive branch of the government, and not congress, is to blame.

Private Car Hearings Later.

Later on, some time in May, the committee will turn its attention to the private car feature of the railroad question. A date for the beginning of hearings on this phase of the subject has been fixed by Chairman Elkins at the instance of A. R. Urion, general counsel for the Armour interests, and Colonel T. B. Felder, of Atlanta, who is southern attorney for those interests, and who, with Mr. Urion, represented the private car companies in the hearings before the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce. Inasmuch as the agitation against the private freight cars deals with matters entirely separate from what may be termed the main phases of the railway regulation question, Senator Elkins agreed that there was no reason to mix the two sets of hearings up in a way that would demand the constant attendance of witnesses and of counsel for the private car lines.

While the people of the southern states have a lively interest in the railroad question, in its broader sense, they may be said to have a particular and special interest in some phases of the agitation against the private cars. It is claimed by many of the fruit and early vegetable growers of the south that the very existence of their industries depends upon adequate private car facilities. Of such vital importance is it that these crops should be properly handled that the southern growers are inclined to watch with deep concern every sugegstion relative to these refrigerator cars.

Fine Italian Railroad Hands.

In this connection there are some inside facts bearing upon the private car agitation that have never got in print. These relate to certain disclosures brought out by the investigation into this subject by the house committee at the last session. Before congress met last December a few men had been conducting a shrewdly directed campaign against the refrigerator car lines. Just who was back of this was not apparent; but the avidity with which certain men in congress took hold of it gave rise to the suspicion that the big railroad systems would not be at all averse to seeing the wave of criticism diverted from the railroads to the private car lines. Some members of congress with strong railroad affiliations were going about declaring that the only thing congress need do would be to "regulate" the private cars; that if this were done, no further legislation would be necessary.

So loudly was this talked that many others were inclined to believe there must be warrant for the position taken by these gentlemen, and it is a fact that when the members of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce began its hearings a good many of its members were of the opinion that there would be nothing done save the passage of some bill relating to private cars. Nobody knew just what, for all the talk was of an indefinite character, but something.

The Woodpile Inhabited.

The hearings had not progressed very far before the members of the committee began to suspect the presence of a large sized negro in the woodpile. The result was the final sidetracking of the private car question for fuller and more complete investigation, and the passage by the house of a bill aimed directly at the railroads themselves. The Townsend-Esch bill contained not one line directed against the private cars for the reason that the more the members of the committee looked into the allegations of the witnesses who talked against the cars, the more their assertions were studied in the light of the facts presented, and of record, and especially the more the men who use the cars—the fruit and vegetable growers—were heard from, the more certain did the investigators become that they had good reason for suspecting the disinterestedness of the agitators.

It is, in this connection, regarded something of a coincidence that in all the speeches recently delivered by railroad presidents and attorneys in opposition to rate regulation, there have appeared the same old suggestions, that instead of looking after the roads, the national legislators might do well to turn their attention to the private cars. Senator Elkins and his associates are going to look fully into the private car questions, but they are not going to do it at the expense of proper attention to the railroads themselves; nor are they likely to fail to investigate the "disinterestedness" of certain commission men of the eastern and western commercial centers who have been most prominent and active in the propaganda against the private cars. There will be full opportunity for growers and shippers of fruit from the southern states and other parts of the country to express their views.

Growers Once Their Victims.

The investigation by the house committee revealed the fact, of particular interest to the growers, that most of the agitation was traceable to a few men who do not themselves handle any considerable amount of fruit or produce, but who once handled more. These are men whom the better facilities brought about by the development of the refrigerator car industry practically put out of business. Under the old system the commission men at the commercial centers had the growers practically at their mercy. The grower in any one of the southern states was compelled to accept the statement of his commission man as to the condition of the shipment when it reached him, and under that method of doing business the grower was lucky if he got out alive. As they are now operated, the refrigerator cars furnish a perfect check against fraud of this kind, and the dishonest commission man has ben relegated to the rear. The result is seen in the remarkable growth of the fruit and early vegetable industries in all the southern states. The grower now has every assurance, based on experience, that his crop will be safely marketed, which is, after all, the first and most important consideration. For unless he is assured of the opportunity of marketing his crop in good condition, he has no incentive whatsoever for the development of his property.

The growers and shippers who appeared before the house committee made these facts clear, and the probability is that the whole inside of the private car agitation will be disclosed in the testimony before the senate committee.

BRILLIANT THRONG OF EASTER AT DEVOTIONS AND ON PARADE

City Churches Beautifully Decorated for the "Resurrection" Day.

The most beautiful form of Easter celebration yesterday was that of the churches—the form that celebrated Easter as the feast of the resurrection, the basis of Christianity. Since the mystery of the resurrection is so paramount a feature of the Christian religion, it is only fitting that the religious observance of this anniversary should be second in importance to no other celebration of the year, and such is the attitude of practically all the Christian churches.

Elaborate musical programmes, a profusion of the seasonable flowers, and an intensified spiritual fervor on the part of clergy and congregations were manifest in every house of worship that holds the cross as the symbol of its faith, and "Christ is risen" as its foundation and defense.

Special sermons on the wonderful gospel of the day had been prepared by Atlanta's ministers, and the subject is one which lends itself well to eloquence. There were many able discourses to thrill church goers, and it is safe to say that not one of them failed to reach the hearts of some listeners who needed the spirit and the words.

Day of Easter Lilies.

Easter lilies, that in their dignity and fragrance and purity seem like a holy flower, had appropriate place in every church, and music seemed likewise kindred to the impressive spirit of the day.

In all the churches special music had been prepared by the choirs, and some of the choirs had been increased in number to add to their effectiveness.

In the Roman Catholic churches, solemn high mass was sung, the choirs of the Sacred Heart and Immaculate Conception churches consisting entirely of men, whose work was highly effective, and at St. Anthony a large mixed chorus furnished the music.

In the Episcopal churches, the male choirs at St. Philip and St. Luke supplied an attractive feature of the services, while there are excellent voices at All Saints that pleased the congregation.

At the First Presbyterian last night there was an unusually elaborate programme of music, Mr. Taber, the organist, giving a delightful recital before the services, and Mr. Marshbank directing a fine performance of an appropriate cantata, Manney's "Resurrection," which followed. The cantata included some excellent music, and to sing it, there were the regular quartet choir and a chorus of thirty.

The choirs at Trinity Methodist, First Methodist and First Baptist were doubled in number for the occasion, and, indeed, as far as music was concerned, church goers had an embarrassment of riches. Certainly they heard good music, wherever they went, and the entire spirit of the services was of a kind to inculcate the day's spirit of joy.

Fire Destroys Elevator.

Camden, N. J., April 23.—Fire today destroyeed the grain elevator of Sutley & Sons at Sixth street and Chelton avenue, together with a large quantity of grain and several freight cars. Loss, $150,000, almost fully covered by insurance. Origin unknown.

$12,136 RAISED AT ST. MARK

This Sum, Clearing Away Debt, Raised Yesterday.

Bishop Candler Preaches Dedicatory Sermon Consecrating Beautiful Edifice to Its Sacred Objects—Several Large Subscriptions.

More than enough money to pay all debts owed by St. Mark Methodist church was raised at the morning service yesterday and Bishop Warren A. Candler preached a formal dedicatory sermon after the amount raised had been announced.

It was a memorable occasion for the church. The congregation assembled determined to make up funds enough to pay every dollar owed by the church, and to have the church dedicated without more delay.

Bishop Candler had prepared the sermon that was to formally consecrate the church for its sacred purposes, which under the rules of the Methodist creed cannot be done until all debts are settled by the congregation of the church to be dedicated. So the preaching of the sermon was contingent on the amount of money raised at the collection.

Bishop Candler announced these facts and called upon the congregation for subscriptions. Immediately they began pouring in and before many minutes had elapsed the amount of $12,136 had been pledged by the congregation.

Among the largest single gifts were $2,000 from W. S. Witham, a similar amount from W. L. Peel and $1,000 from W. L. Traynham.

A Happy Occasion.

The congregation was overjoyed at what had been done, and it was one of the happiest gatherings that has yet assembled in the beautiful new building. The church stands at the corner of Peachtree and Fifth street and is one of the handsomest religious structures in Atlanta. The amount of money raised yesterday will be sufficient not only to pay all debts, but also to make some slight but necessary repairs.

Bishop Candler's text was I Cor. xv, 14, "And if Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain and your faith is also vain."

His sermon was one of the most powerful and convincing ever heard in any of the Methodist churches of the city.

GRAND COUNCIL ROYAL ARCANUM

Will be Called to Order in Savannah Wednesday Next.

Savannah, Ga., April 23.—(Special)—The grand council of Georgia, Royal Arcanum, will hold its annual session in Savannah this year.

The council is to be called to order in the hall of the Knights of Pythias on Wednesday. The meeting is to continue for two days, during which officers are to be elected and the reports of the present grand officers received.

On Thursday afternoon the local chapter of the Arcanum is to compliment the council with a trip to Tybee island, where an oyster roast will be enjoyed.

EASTER GREETINGS FOR POPE.

He Celebrated Mass in Hall of the Consistory.

Rome, April 23.—Popee Pius X today received many Easter greetings and celebrated mass in the hall of the consistory in the presence of 235 persons to whom his holiness gave communion. Afterwards the pope confirmed two sons of Senor Ivancich, the consul general of Portugal here.

King Victor Emmanuel suspended all state affairs today in order to celebrate quietly Easter with his family. After luncheon with Queen Helena the king drove in a motor car to Castle Porziano, where he will spend a few days.

BLACKMAR GUEST OF POSTS.

G. A. R. Commander Visits Interesting Points Near Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 23.—General W. W. Blackmar, commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was again the guest of the local posts today. With his party he visited Chickamauga Park, Fort Oglethorpe and Lookout Mountain. At Lookout inn he was tenedered a dinner by the local veterans. His party will leave for the east tomorrow morning.

CLOSING GAMBLING HOUSES.

Houston's Chief of Police Is Enforcing the Law.

Houston, Texas, April 23.—Chief of Police George Ellis tonight issued an order by which gambling houses are to be closed, policy wheels stopped and policy writers forced out of business. Tomorrow the Association of Preachers will probably go into the district court and ask an injunction prohibiting the use of certain houses for the purpose of conducting gambling games in accordance with a new state law. The law makes it mandatory on the court to issue an injunction preventing the use of any place for gambling and must even issue the process against a threatened or contemplated use of any specified place.

He Hadn't One.

(Philadelphia Press.)

"Yaas," complained Cholly Featherbone, "she called me a crank, don't y'know."

"How ridiculous," replied Miss Pepprey, "why a crank is a man of one idea."

Parade in Parks and Fashionable Thoroughfares Favored by Nature.

While the temperatures yesterday were perhaps a trifle low for the ideal Easter weather, the streets of Atlanta were filled with churchgoers and pleasure seekers during both the morning and afternoon hours and there was no mistaking the fact that the day was one of more than ordinary importance. This perhaps was proved more directly by the newness of the clothes of the wearers which was everywhere omnipresent.

As usual, Peachtree street was more than others the thoroughfare of beauty and fashion, although the streets in every part of the city found throngs of pedestrians, and those who rode in carriages and motor cars. By far the prettiest part of these processions were the happy faces of the children, many of them carrying eggs of all colors and candy rabbits and other insignia of the first and foremost day in the church calendar. There was no keeping these little tots to any particular or prescribed place in the continual procession and they ran ahead or dropped behind as pleased their fancy, but at all times were responsible for the prettiest and most significant part of the day.

The streets were especially crowded with these little ones during the regular hours for Sunday school and there was a great deal of exchanging and picking of eggs of various hues which have come to be selected as typical of the Resurrection and the great lesson which Easter commemorates in the Christian calendar.

Parades in the Parks.

Very many of these paraders made their way to the parks of the city, and all of these green spots were patronized by even larger crowds than usual, which is saying much, for Atlanta has a reputation all her own in hurrying to these breathing places on the day of rest.

New gowns and new apparel were very much in evidence while if there was such a thing as an old hat, these exceptions were lost in the great majority which bore the unmistakable stamp of their debut in public. The raiment of the men was particularly noticeable in the large number of light suits which seem to be very much in vogue for this coming season, although most of the wearers seemed disposed to strike a rather faster gait than that of the leisurely which may have been on account of the breezes which blew from cool to cold during the latter part of the afternoon. This same disposition to hurry was also noticeable on the part of those who wore frocks of all the colors of the rainbow, together with a thusand and more shades which are the special invention of the men milliners and others who dictate the fashions from the cities across the sea.

While there was plenty of sunshine, these cool temperatures had the general effect of hurrying the paraders until it was one of the swiftest Easter parades in history.

Occasion for Reunions.

As usual, Easter Sunday was the occasion of many reunions, and these gatherings of generations from grandparents to grandchildren with an especially fine dinner was one of the happiest features of the day. These affairs were of course too personal to permit of much enjoyment on the part of the general public, but the evidences were to be found on every side and especially with the close of the morning services. At this time there was the mobilizing of many relations for the purpose of these family reunions.

Essentially a church day, the churches generally were more beautifully decorated than usual, which was perhaps made possible by the lateness of Easter this year. In most of the edifices, from the doors to the chancel rail and the altar, flowers and potted plants were arranged in artistic profusion. This was not only true of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches, but of the other denominations as well, and in this connection it seemed to be the general opinion that there was more observance of Easter in this way than in previous years. The sunshine coming in through the stained windows helped much in making the most attractive effects, and altogether the day was one of the happiest in church history.

DR. BROWNE LECTURES TODAY

Talk Will Be Given on the Programme of the First Festival Day.

The lectures to be given on the different fetures of the May festival programme arranged for this year, begin this afternoon, when Dr. J. Lewis Browne will lecture at Marist college hall on the programme of the first day. The lecture will begin at 3:30 o'clock, and the indications point to a large audience composed not only of lovers of music, but of many who have reserved seats for the opening night of the festival.

Other lectures along this line will be heard later in the week.

AVOID CONTAGION AND INFECTION

Disinfect Freely with Platt's Chlorides.

Contagious and infectious diseases are prevalent. The use of a reliable disinfectant protects the household. Dusty or damp corners and cracks—nooks behind plumbing and all spots that can't be reached by the scrubbing brush, should be freely sprinkled with a mixture of one (1) part Platt's Chlorides and ten (10) parts of water. THIS DILUTION COSTS LESS THAN 5 CENTS A QUART. Use it freely in the waste-pipes, sinks and closets and do not neglect a liberal sprinkling of the cellar. To remove objectionable odors where sprinkling is inadvisable a cloth, wrung out of the dilution mentioned, should be placed over or near the article. A little extra care just now may prevent much sickness and expense. Platt's Chlorides is an odorless, colorless liquid which instantly destroys foul odors and disease-breeding matter. It has been freely submitted to Physicians, Sanitarians and Boards of Health for twenty-five years, and over 26,000 written indorsments have been received from them. It is sold everywhere in full quart bottles, and is prepared only by Henry B. Platt, New York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED—First-class white barber; wages $13; steady. E. J. Hickey, Augusta, Ga.



MISS MARY STONE, Milwaukee, Wis.

Do You Need Bracing Up?

No other tonic in the world is like Paine's Celery Compound; no other remedy takes so simple and scientific a way to perform its wonders.

Paine's Celery Compound acts directly upon the nerves, feeding them Nature's nerve food—celery—filling them with new viality. Through the nerves it acts upon the blood, purifying it, strengthening it, making it pure and strong and red and healthy. No other remedy purifies so gently and so quickly.

Paine's Celery Compound is the one known prescription that purifies without purging or weakening the system in any way.

If you feel "run down," "used up," nervous, tired,—in other words, if you need bracing up, try Paine's Celery Compound.

Learn the full luxury and delight of being always at your best, able to live your life for all that is in it.

Feel the exultant thrill of pure, rich blood and abundant **Nerve Force**, made by Paine's Celery Compound.

Paine's Celery Compound gives real **Nerve Force**, instead of the false activity imparted by mere stimulants. It is the best and quickest nerve tonic.

Tired, weak-nerved, thin-blooded, unhappy men and women get quick, sure, hearty health from this celebrated Nerve Vitalizer and Tonic. It drives away lassitude, gives courage and strength. It makes a rich increase in blood supply, and makes the whole system thrill with hearty health.

Miss Mary Stone, Secretary of the Young People's Christian Temperance Society of Milwaukee, tells her experience after feeling "run down" for months.

We have used Paine's Celery Compound in our family for a number of years and a few months ago when I felt so worn out and run down that I thought I would have to give up my work and take a vacation earlier, mother suggested that I try a couple of bottles of Celery Compound. A few doses made me feel quite different, my appetite increased, I began to sleep well at night and felt rested in the morning. In a very short time I felt like a different being and am glad to say that your medicine made it possible for me to continue my work uninterruptedly. Yours very truly,—Miss Mary Stone, 2621 Lisbon Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. Secretary Young People's Christian Temperance Society.

Try Paine's Celery Compound YOURSELF when you feel exhausted—when you grow tired sooner than you should—when you lose patience with the irritating cares of daily life—when you feel that your hopes and ambitions are not as high as they used to be—when you spend a sleepless night—when you get up almost as weary as when you went to bed—when you are worried—when the tired feeling puts its heavy touch upon you.

That is when you need the new **Nerve Force**, the good blood and fresh vitality that is given by PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

Don't wait. Try Paine's Celery Compound today.

Take just one dose when you go to face the hard part of the day's trials. See how much better you feel.

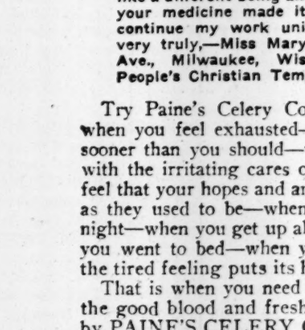
See how much more easily the trials roll away.

Two days' treatment with Paine's Celery Compound will give proof of its marvelous powers.

For 18 years this famous prescription has been the most universally used tonic in the world. It has stood the test of time. Physicians constantly use and prescribe it. No prescription has ever been formulated that equaled it in curative power.

Remember this.—Paine's Celery Compound is the prescription of one of the most famous physicians this country has ever known, and all reputable Druggists sell and recommend it.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.
BURLINGTON, VERMONT.



DEPOT WAGONS

We have five new style high grade depot wagons that we will sell while they last at

$350 Each

Regular price has always been $425.00 and none better sold at any price

The Finley Carriage Co.

Opposite New Union Depot.

WANTED

First-class shoe salesman who has traveled and knows the trade of North Georgia and Alabama, where we have a large, well-established trade, to carry our line of shoes. Must be first-class man and ready for immediate work. Send references, state for whom travelled, where, and amount of sales last year. Write fully to save time.

A. W. TEDCASTLE & CO.,
BOSTON, MASS.

FOR SALE!

GEORGIA, WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Office of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues, Sandersville, April 17, 1905.—One 24 by 16 cypress water tank, of 40,000 gallons capacity, with galvanized steel hoops, timbers, frame work, and sheet iron cover over frame work, in good condition, having been used for four years.

Said tank had been erected to supply water from an artesian well to the court house and jail of this county prior to the establishment of water works by the city. Purchaser to move tank.

Apply to T. L. Brown, chairman, Davisboro, Ga., or M. Newman, secretary, Sandersville, Ga.

Men's Wearables

This store was crowded yesterday from early morning until late at night, and many a well dressed man will be seen on the streets and at the churches today groomed from tip to toe in togs that came from Daniel's.

And those who were not bedecked for Eastertide will find here a brilliant array of exquisite Furnishings and Hats that'll add tone to their Spring costume.

Spring Hats $2.00 to $5.00
Negligee Shirts 50c to $3.50
Hosiery 25c to $1.50
Wash Vests $1.00 to $5.00
Underwear 50c to $2.00
Neckwear 25c to $1.50
Belts 50c to $1.50

Daniel Brothers Co.,

45-47 Peachtree--Opposite Walton St.

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY

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ROBT ROBINSON.....Business Manager

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Our traveling representatives are W. H OVERBEY and C. H. DONNELLY; Solicitors, W. W. BLACKBURN; CHARLES S. MOORE, W. H. CORRIGAN, E. L. PARKER and W. G. McBe sure that you do not pay any one else.
CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

ATLANTA, GA., April 24, 1905.

No one need doubt that Admiral Togo has plans.

Joe Folk, he's sitting on the lid, too, and no proxy for him.

The wheat corner seems to have followed the cotton corner.

Let us be thankful that it is a year till the next Easter bonnet.

The price of crude oil in the Kansas fields continues to drop. The Standard always gets its game.

If that asphalt company is a sure enough trust, here's more power to little Castro's trust-busting arm!

It is announced that "the American national game has made great progress in Japan." Poker or baseball?

Doc Osler is now agitating the taxation of bachelors. Would he make yet shorter poor man's age limit of usefulness?

The Santa Fe is to spend $10,000,000 in shortening its main line 5 miles. This age will have rapid transit at any cost.

Probably Secretary Shaw thought that grave digger coachman was too suggestive of the fate of his presidential boom.

The Tennessee legislature, after enjoying an impromptu boxing match on the floor, has adjourned. 'Twas a great reform body.

Those Cochin China roosters had better watch out or the feathers will fly. Rojestvensky is about to see things at night and shoot.

King Alfonso is said to want to wed a rich American heiress. He may have a sneaking idea of thus recouping Spain's recent war losses.

Acting President Taft may be sitting on Santo Domingo, but President Castro wishes it distinctly understood that he is not sitting on Venezuela.

President Roosevelt is riding a white horse in Colorado. The animals he is gunning for have come to recognize him as "death on a white horse."

Richard Harding Davis says the United States postoffice is the worst postoffice department in any civilized country. Dickie must have lost some "copy" in the mails.

The American Anti-Tuberculosis Society, recently in convention in Atlanta, concludes that "tuberculosis is not the fatal disease commonly believed." Tell that to the undertakers!

A seat on the Philadelphia stock exchange has been sold for $15,000. That is a high price to pay for a mere snoring privilege, if all they say about the Quaker City's somnolence is true.

Maybe this "tainted money" talk is having a good commercial effect. The Standard Oil Company has made three cuts in the barrel price of oil within a month. By the way, are you paying the same retail price?

Nan Patterson wanted none but men under forty on her jury. Evidently Nan is wise enough in her knowledge of the male biped to fight shy of the old Mr. Platts who harbor revenge against her sex—or kind.

The beef trust has advanced the choicest cuts of its dressed product about 35 per cent, while the price of beef on the hoof has advanced less than 5 per cent. Commissioner Garfield should dip in his whitewash brush again.

It has been discovered that corsets have been worn by women since 1600 B. C. And yet to see those excruciating physiological diagrams of compressed female ribs, who would ever think it possible the compression could last so long and lovely woman be so chipper?

It develops that the Omaha man, who burst a blood vessel while laughing at a vaudeville artist's jokes, had just had his hearing restored after a lapse of thirty-seven years and was rejoiced to find that he heard as well as he did when he was 10 years old.—Louisville Times.
And the same jokes, too.

Joseph Jefferson.

The ghostly Dutchmen may thunder their spectral spheres along the reverberating defiles of the Catskills with impunity; they will not wake old Rip. He lies in a sleep more profound, sweeter and more enduring than that produced by the wine from their broad-lipped flagons—the sleep of sheer exhaustion following the completion of a long yet well-loved task, joyously undertaken and worthily discharged.

In the mind of the American public "Joe" Jefferson and Rip Van Winkle have long been synonymous figures, with this difference—we loved the former with all the indulgent tenderness we felt for the latter, and then we loved him for his own bright, inimitable personality. He took the character out of Washington Irving's story, where it had stood for years typifying quaintness and charm and fantasy in American literature, and breathed into it the vitality of a genius-smitten interpretation, and, lo! there walked before us a man so genuinely droll and real and appealing that we took him into our heart of hearts gladly. And now that his alter ego, his other and sweeter self, has answered the last summons, their joint image is blended in our memories with a vivid and an abiding impression.

Joseph Jefferson was, pre-eminently, the dean of the American stage and, in many respects, one of its most remarkable products. Born in 1829 of parents who had already earned more than a local reputation for histrionic ability, he made his debut at the tender age of three years. From that now distant day up to within a few months ago he remained in the profession for which heredity and natural fitness had shaped him. His rise was by no means phenomenal. For years his career was identified with those strolling bands of players that made our southern states and Mexico so picturesque in the middle years of the last century. He knew hardships, and slim and scoffing audiences were no unusual occurences in his younger and more strenuous days. But he went on steadily, unremittingly with his work, pruning off a defect here, adding a finishing touch there and gradually preparing himself for the crowning dramatic achievements of his life.

These came just following our civil war, when he began to appear as Bob Acres in "The Rivals," and Rip Van Winkle in the play of that name. The theatergoing public realized in a flash the presence of a man who endowed these trying roles with a new and a delightful meaning, and from that time forward he became a national and, in a sense, an international figure in the world of Thespis. His was no prurient, salacious art, depending on morbid sex problems or an appeal to the purely sensual instincts for its success. Limpid and pure, unaffected and straightforward was his nature and these were the qualities he applied to the unwinding of his task. His was a humor that was keen and wholesome and never-failing, and for the entire length of his eventful career he held fast the affection of the American public by his ability to hold them in delighted thrall without any of the complicated nausea or horseplay of the modern drama.

In private life he was simple, unassuming, a "fellow of infinite jest," well read, an accomplished amateur painter, the unostentatious friend of the poor and the loved companion of many of the most brilliant men America has given to the world. We will miss him, the old man robust of frame, sturdy of mind, golden of heart; but the traditions for which he stood will remain to illumine the present and the future of his profession.

Ideal citizen, ideal public servant in the highest acceptation, may the last long sleep of Rip be clothed with sweetest dreams of the night.

An Increasing Cotton Menace.

It may smack of incongruity to discuss means of combatting that arch enemy of the cotton crop, the boll weevil, at a time when uneasiness concerning over-production is general. The prospect is, however, that years after the problem of over-production shall have been solved, either automatically or by human intervention, the boll weevil will still be with us, working financial havoc at an annually increasing rate of speed. So that it behooves the guardians of the south's greatest monetary asset to keep constantly in mind measures calculated to reduce to a minimum the menace with which this formidable insect now overshadows the south.

We use the word "reduce" advisedly, since the prospect of exterminating the weevil is daily growing more discouraging. It has defied the poisons more or less effective with other insect enemies of cotton, and now comes the depressing announcement that the loudly-touted Guatemalan ant is likely to prove itself totally unavailing in the mission for which it was imported. The national bureau of entomology has by no means given up the fight, but in a recent bulletin of the department of agriculture the farmers are advised to pin their main faith to cultural remedies.

Before proceeding to an epitome of these, it will be as well to review the calm prophecies of students familiar with the history and habits of this insect. Exclusive of the year 1904 it is estimated that the weevil has cost Texas an aggregate loss of $75,000,000, the amount increasing with each recurring season. For instance, for the year 1903 alone the damage is conservatively computed at $15,000,000 and the assumption is safe that the figures for 1904 will be of proportionately graver dimensions. Were these disastrous losses confined to Texas, the prospect would be sufficiently serious. But the weevil is traveling at a uniform rate of about fifty miles a year, ignoring natural obstructions and the feeble efforts of science, and entomologists fear its ultimate invasion of the entire cotton producing area.

The possible meaning of such a catastrophe, expressed in money, is $250,000,000 annual loss. The figures may even exceed that stupendous total if the farmers of the infected districts, and those now threatened, do not adopt the precautions suggested by the agricultural department.

These, broadly summarized, involve a radical and final departure from the present planting methods, and the introduction of the early maturing crop. The logic of this course is that the crop will be matured and largely harvested before the weevil, which is a hibernating insect, has had time to recover its wonted activity and work its maximum havoc on the immature plants. The desired end is to be gained by the careful selection of seed with a reputation for lending itself to quick growth, and constant cultivation and fertilization which shall stimulate its progress. In plain terms, these measures simply contemplate an annual race between the farmer and the weevil, the former favored with a handicap in his superior intelligence.

In addition, the department recommends the plowing up, windrowing and burning of all stalks as soon as the weevils become so numerous that all the fruit is being punctured. Employed in connection with the cultural innovations already described, this latter course is designed to keep at a minimum the actual numbers and propagating opportunities of the weevils.

Full particulars, as well as the results of recent investigations, are contained in farmer's bulletin 216, of the department of agriculture. Planters who have not already read it, should at once make themselves familiar with its contents. So steadily does this dangerous insect ignore all precedents and overthrow all calculations of scientists, that it is to the distinct interest of even those farmers not immediately confronted by the problem to inform themselves regarding its various sinister aspects.

Lord Curzon's Dilemma.

It is not always safe for a person delivering a set address to break away from the conventional. Lord Curzon, viceroy and governor general of India, has found this out to his embarrassment.

In speaking some time ago to the students of Calcutta University, of which his official position makes him chancellor, he indulged himself in the usual platitudes about high ideals and all that, but permitted himself to wander into dangerous pastures by setting up the claim that truthfulness is to a large extent a western conception. Among other things he said:

I hope I am making no false or arrogant claim when I say that the highest ideal of truth is to a large extent a western conception. * * * Undoubtedly truth took a high place in the moral codes of the west before it had been similarly honored in the east, where craftiness and diplomatic wile have always been held in high repute.

Not satisfied with this rather open reflection upon the characteristics of the eastern races, the scions of one of the proudest of which he was addressing, Lord Curzon went on to describe untruthfulness by saying it "consists in saying or doing anything that gives an erroneous impression either of one's own character or of other people's conduct, or of the facts and incidents of life."

His strictures upon the eastern peoples, as embodied in his claim of superior truthfulness for the people of the west, brought out many strong if not particularly pleasant protests. But it fell to the lot of the Amita Bazar Patrika, an English Bengali daily, published in Calcutta, to come back at Lord Curzon in the most telling fashion. Quoting Lord Curzon's definition of untruthfulness, it proceeds to print certain extracts from that eminent gentleman's book, "Problems of the Far East," in this wise:

Before proceeding to the royal audience I enjoyed an interview with the president of the Korean foreign office. * * * I remember some of his questions and answers. Having been particularly warned not to admit to him that I was only 33 years old, an age to which no respect attaches in Korea, when he put to me the straight question (invariaby the first in an oriental dialogue), "How old are you?" I unhesitatingly responded, "Forty." "Dear me," he said, "you look young for that. How do you acount for it?" "By the fact," I replied, "that I have been traveling for a month in the superb climate of his majesty's dominions." Finally he said to me, "I presume you are a near relative of her majesty, the queen of England." "No," I replied, "I am not." But observing the look of disgust that passed over his countenance I was fain to add, "I am, however, as yet an unmarried man," with which unscrupulous suggestion I completely regained the old gentleman's favor.

Perhaps Lord Curzon will be a little more careful when he next essays to deliver an educational address.

Surprised Her.

(From The Cleveland Leader.)

Ferdy Nitwit—D'ye know, bah Jove, I have often thought—

Dolly Hotshot—That must have been before I became acquainted with you.

A fellow who dwelt in Cohasset
Loved a girl, but he muttered, "Alasset
Will take lots of dough
To wed her, I knough,
And I have no way to amasset."
—Houston Post.

Not a Masterpiece.

(From Harper's Weekly.)

A Scotch laboring man who had married a rich widow exceptional for her plainness was accosted by his employer. "Well, Thomas," he said, "I hear you are married. What sort of a wife have you got?"

"Weel, sir," was the response, "she's the Lord's handiwork, but I canna say she's His masterpiece."

Hard for Him.

(From The Philadelphia Press.)

"Really," remarked the lazy cad, "I've been wondering what to give up during Lent."

"Well," remarked Miss Pepprey, "you might give up your seat in a street car occasionally."

"JUST FROM GEORGIA."

Out in the April Sunshine.

I.

Out in the April sunshine, far from a world of wrong—
Out in the April sunshine, with the blossoms and a song!

II.

Out in the April sunshine, where the leaves are dancing bright,
And Love a rosy dreamer in lilies and in light!

III.

The mockingbird sings "Welcome!" The green trees, bending low,
Shake all their dewy leaves, and say, "Love makes the lilies grow!"

IV.

And I fancy that I hear a Thrush—all dimly hidden—say:
"'Tis only Love that leads us forever on the way!"

V.

Out in the April sunshine, by valley, hill, and stream,
All the world in blossom, and Life Love's own, dear dream!

* * * * *

An Ancient Pair.

A Georgia farmer, pointing to an ancient negro plowing a mule, said:

"The old man is 102, and the mule about the same. They grew up together, and both of 'em are too tough for Time!"

* * * * *

One good thing about this chilly April weather—we'll all get acclimated to the June blizzards!

* * * * *

The ghost of the ancient bathing suit joke is on its annual rounds, and is as frequent as the chills in Billville, and just about as popular.

* * * * *

All That Saved Him.

"Yes, sir; he was obliged to go into the snake country, so he took a gallon of whisky along."

"And how did he make out?"

"Splendid. Got so full, and wobbled so, the snakes missed him epery time!"

* * * * *

The Comforter.

I.

Even when there seems no love to win,
And Life is sad to see,
Hope, like a dream, comes softly in,
And says sweet words to me!

II.

And then the darkness disappears
And Joy's a vision bright,
And light comes glimmering through my tears,
And all of heaven's in sight!

* * * * *

The old-time ox-cart will soon be rumbling along to the college commencement. Of course, it isn't as spry as the automobile, but it's lots happier!

* * * * *

How It Goes

"Love one another"—dat's de way it go,
But dey fights fer de front seats yander, at de show!
But de weather'll soon be blazin', w'en dey fur away fum snow!

* * * * *

A Word from Br'er Williams.

Keep de saw in de log, but be sho' you keep it movin' steady!

Dis yer life ain't no dream. It's "rush—crush, en git dar fust!"

In dis worl' whar we livin' you got ter keep a-goin'. Ef you ever stan' still, de train 'll sho' hit de wagon—en den, whar is you?

* * * * *

The Dawning Light.

I.

Though long it's delayin',
The brighter day'll rise;
Joy keeps a-sayin':
"The light's in the skies!"

II.

We'll lose all the sorrow—
Fly far from the sighs
That lovely tomorrow
When Love lights the skies!

* * * * *

"De worl' ain't so old ez folks makes out," says Brother Dickey, "bht de Lawd knows, it's old enough ter know better!"

* * * * *

Will N. Harben's novels are coming out at the rate of two a year now. He's the most industrious of all the literary men.

* * * * *

Life Worth Living.

Softest sunlight on the hills—
Heaven is so forgiving!
Music in the dancing rills,
And life is worth the living!

F. L. S.

To Lynthia.

I.

My lady, she is like the rose
That bursts upon the breast of spring,
The fairest flower that blooms and blows,
Sweet as the buds first opening.

II.

Her soul is pure and stainless white
As snows that fringe the Alpine crest,
Her smile is like a southern night
When Venus broods in loveliness

III

I love her as I love the breath
Of violets at the early morn,
Or songs of blue-birds from the heath
Who sing of fledglings newly born.

IV.

For her a coward could be brave,
For her a weakling might be strong,
For her a freeman be a slave,
And feel a master's cruel thong.

V.

She leads me as the sacred star
The sages led to Bethlehem;
In shame or glory, peace or war,
Her love is my soul's diadem.

ARTHUR L. HARDY.

Books.

It is pleasant, when evening falls, and
Earth is still,
To leave the day's mad rush and pain,
And linger hours with our best-loved books at will;
Forget the sordid race for gain.
For in their peaceful presence, in their milder shades,
The soul is lifted up to higher life.
And in their ray the day's dark shadow fades,
And lets into the soul—God's Light!

Atlanta, Ga. —LAWTON RILEY.

EDITOR COX PUBLISHES DAINTY VOLUME OF VERSE

"Midst Elms and Roses," a book of poems by Orville Gustavus Cox, of LaGrange, Ga., editor of The LaGrange Graphic, is the latest addition to the ever-charming list of works by southern writers, and its appearance on the shelves of the dealers will be welcomed by many of those who have followed the literary career of its gifted author.

Mr. Cox is a master of that art which enables a writer to touch the chords of



EDITOR O. G. COX,
Who Has Just Published an Attractive Book of Poems, Entitled "Midst Elms and Roses."

human sentiment lying below the surface of every-day events, and to cause them to vibrate in sympathy with the beautiful thoughts which permeate his verses.

The present volume is dedicated to his wife, the first stanza of the first poem being:

"To thee I dedicate this book of song,
For in my life the notes which are the best
Thy life has sung into it all the long,
Sweet hours with thee of labor or of rest."

Throughout the entire book it is apparent that a tender vein of sentiment was ever in the author's mind, as witness this extract taken from "The Garden of Memory:"

"And sometimes, when my bark is far at sea,
Tossed by the winds and beaten by the tide,
The fragrance of this garden comes to me,
Borne by the winds across the waters wide."

Among the many especially attractive articles are: "Roses and Ashes," "A Tress of Gray," "Dear Little, Sweet Little Hands," "The Soldier on the Monument," "In the Valley" and "Tom Atkinson."

The volume will soon be on sale, and both its intrinsic merit as a literary production and the state-wide popularity of Editor Cox insure its having a circulation in keeping with its deserts.

("'Midst Elms and Roses," Orville Gustavus Cox. 'Press of LaGrange Graphic.)

A Frenzied Nuisance.

(From The Washington Post.)

One of the current public nuisances is Sherman Bell, late adjutant general of Colorado. The man appears to be trying to attract attention by aping Theodore Roosevelt in his more strenuous aspects. He is not only an apostle of the strenuous life, but he goes the great Rough Rider one better and shrieks for the frenzied life. Without any of Roosevelt's steady qualities, Sherman Bell is evidently impressed with the idea that the American people are dazzled by bravado. He forgets that there is only one Roosevelt, and that no one wants a cheap imitation.

Bell, in addition to his bloodthirstiness, is an accomplished worker of newspaper notoriety. Perhaps his only preeminence is in that line of work. Some days ago, he permitted the news to leak out that the president had invited him to take command of an army of invasion against Venezuela. Now he announces that President Castro has invited him to take charge of the Venezuelan army. He says he hesitates to take the place, for two reasons—first, because he has been offered the governorship of New Mexico, and, second, because if he should go to Venezuela he would become a Venezuelan, and would inevitably come into deadly conflict with his friend Roosevelt.

Sherman Bell should not worry over his second reason. He is already a Venezuelan. He is a true brother to the ominous John the Baptist Lamedo, who proposes to march 30,000 sons of Bolivar against New Orleans. Bell may have been offered the governorship of New Mexico—we don't know, but we hope not. He shouldn't think of accepting it. There is no notoriety in it. His place is in Venezuela, the land of patriots. By becoming a mercenary for Castro, Bell would accomplish two great results. He would abate himself as a nuisance in this country, and he would soon have the Venezuelan army fighting him and itself, thus preventing it from menacing the independence of the United States.

It is too much to expect, however, that the clangor of Sherman Bell will be silenced so easily and profitably. He is sure to discover that there are no newspapers to speak of in Venezuela. Then he will back out.

Woman's Way.

"Never?"

"Yes, indeed, we had a falling out. He lives within a block of my house, but I never see him."

"Well, once when I was placing some flowers in the parlor window I caught sight of his long overcoat."

"And that was all?"

"Yes, except—er—when I passed his house he was at the window."

"And you looked up?"

"Only glanced, dear. Really—"

"Then you smiled?"

"I—I—or—no—yes—"

"And spoke?"

"Well—er—just to—but I never see him. Honestly, we had a falling out."

Ready Made.

(From The Detroit Free Press.)

Miss Glade—Why did you choose a bald-headed man for your second husband?

Mrs. Blade—Because my first husband always insisted that I worried him bald-headed, and this time I wanted to escape being blamed.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES GREAT NEED IN GEORGIA

W. F. MANN, Asst. Cashier.

C. P. Goodyear

EDITOR CONSTITUTION: The theory of taxation that all property of the same class, all franchises, privileges of the same class, shall share equally in the support of the government, can not, of course, be entirely reduced to practice until the judgment of honest men becomes infallible; but a system which permits the inequality, the injustice, the iniquities of the present system in Georgia, calls loudly for remedy.

It is not specially important that property shall be assesed at its true value; if all property is assessed on the same percentage of reduction from true value, but it is important that one citizen shall not, because conscientious, pay taxes upon true value, and another upon half, or a third, or a quarter value.

Boards of equalization, with the necessary court powers, have been tried once in Georgia, to the great advantage of the state and the promotion of honesty among the people? Why can it not be tried again? Let any man fairly well acquainted with the property of his county go over the tax digest, and he shall find inequalities so apparent that no fair court of equalization would have difficulty in applying the remedy. The absurdities which grow out of the system of voluntary returns, unequalized by some method of equalization, are apparent by comparison of years, even in the averages summed up in the comptroller's reports and for which there is now no sort of remedy.

Lands Lost from Tax Books.

As an illustration, one of the most progressive and rapidly-growing counties in south Georgia returned for 1902 35,000 acres in round numbers, more improved land than in 1903, transferring about 35,000 acres to the wild lands column in 1903. In greater or less degree such absurdities are found in many counties of the state, so notorious as to be detected at a glance.

In another south Georgia county, where there has clearly been an increase of cultivated land, 13,000 acres were returned as improved in 1902 more than for 1903, and a 15,000 acres increase shown in wild land. In this instance, the price of improved lands in 1903 increasing 1.46 per acre, of will lands falling 18 cents an acre.

The census gives the aggregate value of improved lands for 1900 where men returned their property without the question of taxation being involved for these two counties. For 1902, the first south Georgia county above described returned 304,368 acres in improved land, 269,362 acres for 1903; by comptroller's report 219,650 by census of 1900; value per acre $2.40 for 1902, $2.76 in 1903, and $4.12 by census of 1900. This is the most progressive farming county in south Georgia, whose population increased from 1890 to 1900 from 4,794 to 13,636, nearly 185 per cent, and has increased by greater ratios of increase 1900 to 1905. The transfer to wild lands in the first county reduced values $29,050; in the second, $72,410.

The second south Georgia county returned 82,041 acres improved land in 1902, 68,752 in 1903, by comptroller's report; by census of 1900, 77,933 acres.

It is simply impossible that there should have been a loss of improved land in this county of 13,289 acres in one year, or even of 9,281 acres since 1900, and it is not only impossible but untrue, and on the contrary there was a larger acreage for 1903 than for 1902 of improved lands.

These absurdities may be found in many other counties in greater or less degree, patent absurdities in a growing, prosperous state such as Georgia is, growing and prosperous in every county from the sea coast to the Alabama, Tennessee and Carolina line.

Equalization Imperative.

In a single county (it is fairly presumable it was true in many other counties of the state), instances before the board of equalization occurred in the year it was in existence, where two men owned adjoining farms, one returned his at its true value, the other at a wild land valuation. The board lowered one, raised the other, and put them upon an equality. The value of city and country lands is far in excess of the returned values. That is unimportant, if all property is put upon the same basis of reduced valuation, but that is notoriously not the case. If the system of voluntary returns is to continue, surely the legislature will create boards of equalization, or devise some method to secure equality, not such as was proposed in the house last year, assessing railroads and other corporate property only, amended in the senate to apply to all property, and, as amended, defeated in the house, but a fair measure as proposed by the senate, applying alike to all property.

C. P. GOODYEAR.

Brunswick, Ga.

Disagrees with Mr. Bryan.

Editor Constitution: Has fanaticism run mad? Are we in an age of frenzied politics? Have we come to the place where the individual citizen has no rights? Have we arrived at the period where citizens can not form partnerships or corporations at their will and pleasure, as now authorized by law, and have their property protected? Are circumstances such that we shall dictate to men what kind of partnership or corporations they shall form? Shall we confiscate money invested in certain kinds of property? God forbid.

Democracy has always fought paternalism. It has fought for freedom of individual thought as against churches established by the state. It has fought for freedom of individual action and for self government against nobles, earls, princes and kings.

It has done so in all ages.

Shall democracy now change front?

The one-time idol of democracy, Hon. William J. Bryan, who boasts that he owns Thomas Jefferson's punch bowl, and who pretends to follow his teachings, in his recent speech in Chicago, came out squarely for paternalism. His logic goes that far. He insists that the United States should own the trunk line railways, and the states should own the others. In other words, that the different governments should go into the transportation business. To this I totally dissent. In my humble opinion, he is wrong.

I believe that this state's ownership of the Western and Atlantic railroad was for many years a curse to upper Georgia, and kept its development back.

For years, when a proposition was made to charter a new road, the charter was denied upon the ground that it would injure the state's property. Besides that, the state of Georgia, except during my father's administration, always lost money in operating that road. It lost nearly $2,000,000. It was a business failure. Governments are organized solely for the purpose of protecting life, liberty and property, not for money-making. They are not organized for business purposes. That is left by the government wisely to the citizens. No state and no government should go into business ventures, whether those ventures be to sell liquors by dispensaries, as in Georgia, South Carolina, Maine and other states, or to own and operate railroads or canals, or run newspapers, grocery stores or farms. If the government can do that and protect their ventures by penal laws, as is often done under the dispensary laws, why can't the government go into all other kinds of business and protect its monopoly by penal laws? How will Mr. Bryan answer that logic? If a state can own a railroad and prevent others being built, why can't it own a dray-line or a hack-line? They are all transportation lines. Yes, why not own farms? If a state can run a bar room under the name of a dispensary, protected by penal laws, why can't a state own a beef market, a drug store, or a newspaper? In a word, a state can do all kinds of business. If so, what becomes of the citizen? What will we do? If this is democracy, we had better change our party allegiance.

The American doctrine as defined by the greatest of all Americans who has ever lived, or who will ever live, Thomas Jefferson, is tersely stated in the phrase: "That people is best governed who are least governed." The largest liberty to the citizen consistent with license.

Railroads, we are told, are of much interest to the public. Yes, that is so. Hauling people from one place to another is important. But is it of more importance than feeding people or of clothing them or furnishing them with drugs, clothes or news? If the state should own one, why should not the state own all the others? If so, I repeat, what will the citizens do? Where do the citizens come in, and what will they do for a living? What business can he go into? Shall he be a pensioner of the state? I don't believe any such theory. To be frank, any such nonsense.

Corporations are lawful under our very liberal laws. We charter churches, race courses, social clubs, hospitals, railroads, banks, libraries, grocery stores, distilleries, liquor houses, farms, Masonic and other fraternal organizations and societies, morning and afternoon newspapers, and so on, indefinitely. Why shall not citizens have the right to do so, if they wish? If we are now to single out one species of invested property for ownership by the state, as Mr. Bryan proposes, why not all the others? Why discriminate? Why single out the railroads? I own no stock or bonds in any railroads. I wish I did. I am neither the agent or the attorney of any railroad. I wish I was on a good salary. I pay my fare when I ride.

Mr. Bryan has changed front. Democracy has always fought paternalism. It has always fought for individual right. Why should we change front now? Is Mr. Bryan seeking political preferment in this new departure?

I shall not follow him.

President Roosevelt is in favor of government regulation. Mr. Bryan, of government ownership. Which is the better democrat? Roosevelt, of course.

There are many corporate evils which ought to be remedied, and they are serious.

Remedy and regulation is one thing, state ownership and paternalism is quite another, and quite a different thing.

One is paternalism, pure and simple, which, when once admitted, will stop at no limit. The other is regulation, which will preserve the individual rights of the citizen and do no injustice to the corporations which now exist under our present laws by the favor of the state.

Which is the most important: To haul a person, or to feed, clothe and drug him? The last, of course. If so, and the states takes all of the business, I repeat: What is to become of the citizen? Will he be a simple employee of the state? What business can he go into? Is not that paternalism, pure and simple? And does not the logic of Bryanism, lead, us that far? If not, where does it stop?

There are corporate abuses. Everybody admits that. They should be regulated and remedied. Corporations exist in all forms from churches to pawn-shops, under the protection and authority of the law. Scarcely $10,000 of invested capital now works unless under a charter from the state. That's all right. The loose laws we have permit them to exist.

Change the laws. Put the screws upon them. Inspect and require the strictest sort of reports from all of them, churches, clubs, pawn-shops, banks and railroads, included. Why need they have become corporations? They did so voluntarily.

Second. Squeeze all the water out of these concerns. That is the great curse, water! If they say they are worth $50,000, stocks and bonds, for the purpose of taxing the public to pay interest on their bonds, dividends or their stocks, as certain railroads do, then tax them on $50,000,000, to make them bear their just proportion of the public burden.

Third. Have United States laws for a most rigid inspection of all corporations, doing an interstate business, and for all food products, like the revenue laws for liquor, tobacco, and the laws for banks? Why not? We are swindled often. We buy one thing and get another.

If I wish to use Postum for coffee, or butterine for butter, that is my business. What has my neighbor to do with it? But don't let my grocer swindle me by selling me Postum for coffee, or butterine for butter.

Strictly inspect and require reports from all corporations by law, under very stringent penalties.

It would only require one or two convictions with long terms in the penitentiary to remedy that enormous evil. The public is suffering more from that than they are about state ownership of railroads.

But the outs—the democrats—say No! No! It would make too many officers and keep the republicans in power. What rot. Are people to suffer for fear of party advantage?

These are my views. They may not be in accord with this late utterance of Mr. Bryan on paternalism. If my views maintain, the citizen still has his individual rights, the corporations still exist and they bear their just proportion of all the public burdens. They are strictly regulated.

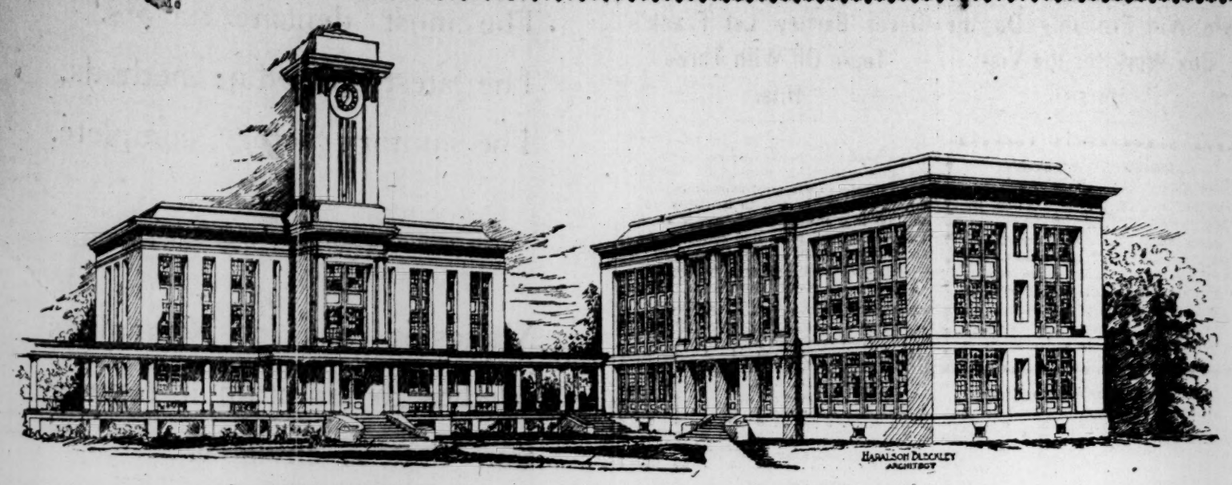
If Mr. Bryan's views maintain, the state owns everything, and we will have paternalism and socialism in its very worst form, and the individual citizen will of necessity become an employee of the state, as pictured in Mr. Bellamy's book, "Looking Backward."

If not, what will the citizen do? When the state owns an industry, why can't it own it all? Why should it single one of them out? When it owns all, what will the citizen do? Nothing, of course, but be an employee of the state? Individual effort and individual liberty will be gone. I can't subscribe to any such doctrine, any such nonsense.

JULIUS L. BROWN.

Atlanta, Ga.

NEW SCIENCE AND INDUSTRIAL HALL FOR GEORGIA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL



Accepted Plans for the New Science and Industrial Hall of the State Normal Shool at Athens.

THE plans drawn by Haralson Bleckley, of Atlanta, for the new science and industrial hall of the state normal school at Athens, have been accepted by the building committee of the board of trustes of the school, and the new structure will be erected as designed by Mr. Bleckley, provided the board of trustees does not ask him to change any particulars.

The building is to cost $25,000, and is to be a great ornament to the normal school campus as well as a very useful building for the school. All the architects of the state were invited to submit bids and the selection of Mr. Bleckley's out of the many plans submitted is considered quite a compliment. He was notified yesterday of the action of the building committee.

The normal school is a component part of the state university and the University of Georgia auxiliary, an organization of prominent men interested in the institution, has long desired that the school have this science and industrial hall.

Some months ago they went to work to see what could be done in the way of securing funds for the building.

George Foster Peabody was the first donor to come forward with money for the purpose in view. He gave $10,000 on condition that an additional $15,000 be raised to complete the sum desired.

Hon. James M. Smith, of Oglethorpe county, a little later gave a similar sum, on condition that the remaining $5,000 be raised, saying at the time that he desired to do something of permanent good to the state, and that he knew of no better way to do it than by aiding in the instruction of competent and skilled school teachers.

Entire Fund Subscribed.

The $5,000 needed to make these two big gifts available was not hard to raise, and in a short time the money was subscribed and the architects of the state were invited to submit plans, with the result, as before stated, that Mr. Bleckley's plan was chosen by the building committee of the university trustees.

The building will provide recitation rooms, laboratories and shops for chemistry, physics, biology, handicraft and domestic science, and nature study departments of the normal school.

The University of Georgia auxiliary, which raised the $25,000, has the following advistory board:

Messrs. Walter B. Hill, George Foster Peabody, Joseph M. Terrell, W. B. Merritt, Clark Howell and Robert E. Park. Its executive committee consists of the following Georgians: Harry Hodgson, Athens, chairman; Hugh M. Dorsey, Atlanta; Joseph R. Lamar, Augusta; Manning J. Yeomans, Dawson; Pleasant A. Stovall, Savannah; Henry R. Goetchius, Columbus, and G. Edward Maddox, Rome. The field representative of the organization is Joseph S. Stewart, state agent of the university.

The trustees of the normal school are as follows: Governor Joseph M. Terrell, Chancellor W. B. Hill, State School Commissioner W. B. Merritt, Messrs. W. J. Morton, Athens, and J. R. Hogan, Agnes, Ga., trustees for the state at large; Messrs. H. J. Rowe and G. G. Bond, local trustees; Messrs. J. W. Smith, first district; Joseph S. Davis, second district; I. M. Collum, third district; A. A. Carson, fourth district; R. J. Guinn, fifth district; J. C. Beauchamp, sixth district; N. A. Morris, seventh district; R. E. Davison, eighth district; F. C. Tate, ninth district; L. B. Evans, tenth district, and Charles Lane, eleventh district.

BIG LEGAL FIGHT TO BEGIN TODAY

Contest Over Taxes Claimed From Georgia Road.

Georgia Railroad's Suit for Injunction To Prevent Collection of Taxes on Western of Alabama Stock, To Begin in Superior Court.

A legal battle which may be said to involve almost a million dollars in taxes, will begin today before Judge John T. Pendleton in Fulton superior court.

The suit is in the shape of an injunction brought by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company against Comptroller General W. A. Wright of the state of Georgia, to prevent the collection of state taxes on 15,000 shares of the capital stock of the Western Railway of Alabama, which the Georgia railroad owns.

While the amount of taxes claimed by the state is only a little more than $125,000, Augusta and Richmond county claim back taxes on this stock which will run the total claimed from the Georgia railroad up to the neighborhood of $500,000.

There is a similar suit pending, brought by the Central of Georgia Railway Company to prevent the collection of taxes on a like amount of the same stock which it owns, and as Savannah and Chatham county will also claim taxes on this stock belonging to the Central, an amount almost as large as in the case of the Georgia railroad is involved.

Thus, it will be seen that the total amount in taxes involved in this litigation is close on to $1,000,000.

As the principles involved in these two suits are practically the same, it has been agreed to try them both at the same time, and this hearing before Judge Pendleton will probably consume the entire week.

There is only one point in the Central's case which makes it different from that of the Georgia railroad. The Central's portion of this stock, 15,000 shares, is hypothecated in New York with a trust company as security for a bond issue. On this ground the Central holds that its part of the stock is not owned in Georgia, but that the title to it is in New York, and, therefore, that the state has no right to levy taxes on it.

In answer to this the state holds that the Central still retains voting power of that stock and draws the dividends on it. Thus the Central, it is asserted, is still the owner of the stock just as much as an individual would still own and have to pay taxes upon a piece of real estate which he had mortgaged for a loan.

Big Array of Counsel.

An unusually large array of counsel will appear in this case. Among these will be former Associate Justice Joseph R. Lamar of the supreme court, who was recently engaged to represent the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, in addition to the counsel which the road already had, and which represented it when this same litigation was tried out in the United States courts. Other attorneys representing the Georgia road are Joseph B. and Bryan Cumming, of Augusta, and Alex King, of the firm of King, Spalding & Little, of Atlanta.

For the state will appear Attorney General John C. Hart, who will be assisted by Hon. Boykin Wright, of Augusta, and probably Hon. Hoke Smith, of Atlanta, these latter representing Richmond county's claim. Mr. Wright, took part in the litigation in behalf of the state in the United States courts, and to him much of the success in winning that case for the state is due.

The Central of Georgia will be represented by Lawton and Cunningham, of Savannah, general counsel for that system, while the state's side of the Central's case will be represented by Attorney General Hart and Hon. J. D. Kilpatrick, of Decatur.

Case Was Once Won.

Having lost their case in the United States court, the railroads are now trying to see what they can get from the state courts. It will be remembered that the Georgia railroad's case ran the gamut of the United States courts, and the railroad company secured favorable decisions in the circuit court and the court of appeals.

In the United States supreme court, however, both of the lower courts were reversed, and a decision was rendered declaring that, under the constitution and laws of Georgia stock in a corporation is property, and that it is the duty of the comptroller general of the state to levy and collect taxes upon it. The right of the state to levy a tax on stock in a foreign corporation was upheld by this high court, which also went further and approved the Georgia plan of levying a tax on the property of corporations within her own borders in lieu of taxing the stock of such corporations.

Just how the railroads are going to get around this decision of the United States supreme court it is hard to see, but they claim they have new points which will be brought to bear, and they feel satisfied of their ability to make out a case.

Prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1877 the supreme court of Georgia in a decision declared that stock in a corporation was not property, but merely the representative of property. No decision on the subject has been rendered by the state supreme court, however, since the adoption of the constitution of 1877, and so far as the state courts are concerned, the main question involved is entirely a new one.

Following the decision of Judge Pendleton the case will go to the state supreme court, and every possible avenue of escape will be tried to prevent the collection by the state, cities and counties of this enormous sum in taxes.

E. H. THORNTON, President. W. F. MANRY, Cashier.
H. C. CALDWELL, Asst. Cashier.

THE NEAL BANK

A State Depository.

Capital $100,000.00. Surplus $150,000.00. Undivided Profits $150,000.00 and 7,000 registered friends.

It is both Commercial and Savings and was established eighteen years ago. You are cordially invited to join this army of depositors. Begin saving with $1.00, interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum compounded semi-annually.

THE THEATERS

The Bijou.

Walter Edwards and his company, most of whom will meet with the local theatergoers for the first time at the opening performance of "A Fighting Chance," will start the after Lent season at the Bijou tonight, and it is declared that there is a stirring and thrilling entertainment in store.

"A Fighting Chance" is a western drama, founded on some incidents in the sensational history of Sunset Ranch. It deals with the experiences of twin brothers, and there is a blending of thrill, comedy and pathos that makes a story of intense interest power. One of the brothers is a ranchman of a wild sort of spirit, though a good man; the other is as good a man, but of a mild temperment and a miner in the Rockies. The cowboy brother is charged with the murder of an Indian squaw who loves him, and who quarrels on the eve of his wedding. In the midst of the excitement following the escape of the cowboy the miner comes on the scene and is arrested.

Mr. Edwards, in the dual role of twin brothers, has an assignment quite different from anything he has played, and his supporting company is larger and infinitely better than he has ever had before.

The Grand.

"Parsifal," which comes to the Grand next Wednesday for one performance, is a mountain among operas. In magnificent height it reaches up into the sky and its topmost peaks are still shrouded in mystery, even for those who have witnessed the performance. For it is something to be scaled, to be attained. You cannot get the full meaning of the stupendous scheme of the opera if you take is passively. The only way to appreciate this monument of deep thought is to try to permeate your inmost consciousness with the strange and wonderful story, excluding every other idea.

Learning the leit motives will aid your impressions and then, when you hear the opening sounds of the "Eucharist," played by the violins, uniting to form one strange, deep, beautiful tone, you are lost to everything else, lost in ecstasy until the tears roll down your cheeks from the sheer beauty of the sound and the ineffectual powers of the human mind to grasp the depths of meaning that each tone brings forth. Even the two-hour intermission cannot remove the spell, and when at last the curtain falls at a 11:45 you feel that you are waking from a dream—a dream which will have an influence on your higher nature during your whole life, and the memory of which may keep you untainted by sordid things until the end.

It is like being at a ceremony, so spiritual that one feels strange and different after it, and all familiar things look changed.

May Musical Festival.

The advance sale of season seats for the great May music festival, which is now in progress at the office of Treasurer Bidwell, 1007 Fourth national bank building, will close Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and the sale will then be transferred to the Grand box office.

The officers of the association are urging those who expect to attend the concerts to secure their season seats immediately. The seats are going rapidly, and out-of-town orders are pouring into the office. It is the wish of the officers of the association that no one be disappointed in the matter of securing seats, and for this reason the advance sale was begun much earlier than usual. The interest in the festival this year has been more general than ever before and the attendance from out of town will be remarkable. Nearby colleges and schools have bought large blocks of season seats and their musical students will be on hand in large numbers.

The offerings made by the festival association this year are among the most brilliant ever arranged in this section of the country. The artists are among the most distinguished it was possible to secure and the programmes are well nigh perfect. The grand chorus of 250 well trained voices is to be one of the features of the festival. The orchestra, too, is to be one of the best ever heard in the south and every detail of the concerts will show the effects of the time and study that has been devoted to them.

Skating Auditorium.

The skating auditorium on Peachtree street is proving to be one of the most popular amusement places in Atlanta. The crowd present Saturday night was so large that the supply of skates was soon exhausted and the floor presented a brilliant appearance. The big building was crowded with spectators who were interested in the graceful work of the skaters and in the musical programme furnished.

Saturday morning and afternoon the floor was crowded with ladies and children, and presented a busy scene. The skating experts who have been brought to Atlanta by the management of the auditorium are rapidly teaching the timid skaters and the majority of those who ventured on the floor learned rapidly.

Roller skating has proved popular from the very start and the indications are that the big auditorium will be crowded every afternoon and evening. Despite the fact that it is one of the largest auditoriums in the country for skating purposes, it has scarcely been large enough to accommodate all those who wish to enjoy the sport.

The management of the auditorium is placing every safeguard around ladies and children and no disorder of any kind is permitted. Undesirable parties are refused admission and the attendants are gentlemen and experts in the skating business.

MURDER CASES BEFORE COURT

Activity This Week in Criminal Branch Superior Court.

This will be an interesting week in the criminal branch of the Fulton superior court, for three murder cases, each of them important, are to be tried before Judge Roan during the week.

The case against Frank Strong, a negro, charged with the murder of his wife and mother in law, has been set for today and will probably be tried as set. In this case John W. Moore and George Gordon, attorneys for the defendant, will plead insanity on his behalf and the trial promises to be of peculiar interest to the student of medical jurisprudence.

Strong has been in the state sanitarium at Milledgeville, but escaped from there several years ago, and no attempt was made to have him reconfined, although he had been formally and legally committed there, and the sanitarium physicians stated that he was not cured when he effected his escape.

His only statement about the killing of his wife and mother-in-law has been that he went to a negro church in Atlanta, prayed over the matter and the Lord told him to go and exterminate his family. He claims that he was merely doing the bidding of the Lord. His case has been pronounced religious melancholia and a number of prominent doctors will give expert testimony.

In the other cases the defendants are all white, two of them being indicted for a single murder, the indictment being a joint one. These are J. A. Harrison and Cora Falta, who are charged with the murder of W. R. Wigner, proprietor of a Decatur street shooting gallery, who was killed while he lay asleep in his place of business. It is alleged that part of his personal belongings, missing from the dead body, were found in the possession of one of the defendants.

The other case is that of R. F. Young, a young soldier, who belonged to the Sixteenth infantry, and was, before his arrest, stationed at Fort McPherson. Young is charged with the murder of a negro named Gannon in the latter's home some weeks ago. Young is from Kentucky.

Besides these three murder cases a number of other interesting matters are to come before Judge Roan during the week. In the other courts the regular civil dockets will be considered by the judges.

For the Southern Baptist Convention.

Kansas City, the Wabash makes one fare plus 50 cents for the round trip from St. oLuis. Your local agent will do the same. Tickets on sale May 7 to 11. Take the Wabash and make no mistake.

OUTING WITH A KODAK.

YOUR VACATION can be spent with more pleasure and profit with a kodak. Get the best, at 14 Whitehall, on the viaduct. Amateur finishing. Fresh supplies just received.

His First Attack.

She (toying with the ring)—"And am I the first woman you ever loved?"

He—"No, indeed. At the early age of 7 I thought seriously of eloping with my teacher."

BEUCHLER'S ICE CREAM. Phones 2105

Wholesale Delivery.

"I kissed a college girl one day," related the tall student.

"Did you yell?" inquired his chum.

"I should say so! She gave a college yell that brought the whole class and I had to kiss 'em all before they'd let me go."

NEW DEPOT TO OPEN AT MIDNIGHT, MAY 14

This is Announced as the Final and Definite Date.

NO PROGRAMME ARRANGED FOR THE FORMAL OPENING

Trains Will Just Begin To Use Depot—All Employees Will Be on Hand—First Train Will Be from New Orleans.

After many postponements and adjournments, the real, the actual and the official date for the opening of the new depot has been set for one minute after midnight, the end of Saturday, or when Sunday, May 14, is just one minute old.

More than this, it is known that train 36, of the West Point Route, due to arrive in Atlanta at 11:40 Saturday night, will be some twenty-one or twenty-three minutes late, not by accident, but on purpose. Arriving shortly after midnight, this train from New Orleans will come into the new depot at the Mitchell street viaduct, the first in history, and from this new depot this same train, No. 36, will make its way to Washington over the tracks of the Southern railway, the first train in history to leave the new depot.

The arrival and departure of this train No. 36 will officially open the new depot, and all of the trains Sunday, May 14, will leave from the great train shed, which is so prominent a part of the new depot, on the lines of the Southern railway, the Atlanta and West Point, and the Central of Georgia. Of course, all of these trains of the three lines will operate regularly after Sunday, and it is possible that some changes will be made in the schedules later, but with the opening of the new depot the schedules for all of the trains of the three lines will be the same as they are at present, the only change being that they will go out and come into the new passenger home for which Atlanta has been waiting for many years.

With the present arrangements, the matter of opening the new depot with a reception to state and city officials, prominent citizens, newspaper men and railroad men is discarded. Officials give several reasons why their first intention of celebrating the event was given up. Many who were approached on the subject said they would be unable to be present, and it was found that the matter of selecting a date suitable to all was difficult and impractical. At any rate, the matter of having any kind of a reception or exercises has been given up and the arrival and departure of train 36 will mark the official opening of the new depot.

Putting on Last Touches.

Right now a large number of workmen are adding the last details, and many laborers are cleaning up the dirt and getting ready to make the every surrounding, as well as the every appointment and equipment, as attractive as possible. So far as the work on the new depot is concerned, those in charge state that practicaly no time is needed for the finishing of the work, and about all that is left now is the removal of scaffolding and the other impediments used in the construction. The plaza which faces the new depot and which for some time has been the home of great caldrons of tar will also be cleaned, and with the first arrivals on train 36, from the south, the depot and its environments will be made to look as attractive as possible.

Each and every test in the equipment has already been made, and, it is stated that so perfect have been these practical tests that there will be no chance for anything to occur which will be in any way a detriment to the new depot and its service. Much of the furniture has already arrived, and is to be seen placed for the most part in the capacious general waiting room. While this furniture is still packed and covered with gunny-sack and other materials, enough can be seen to insure its being of the finest workmanship and handsomest design.

These details, as also those of the cafe and lunch room, have been described so often as to be familiar to all newspaper readers, but the fact remains that practically every Atlantan is going to be more than pleasantly disappointed in finding furnishings and accessories such as must mark a new precedent for the comfort of southern travelers, and will compare most favorably with those to be found in the depots of the largest cities in the country.

Completing the Details.

Manager Hickey, of the cafe, promises that all will be in readiness in his department for the opening, and in the heavy silver service, the imported linens and cuisine there will be opportunities for some very sensational surprises for travelers and Atlantans.

The new ticket racks are now in place, and the transfer of the pasteboards during Saturday afternoon previous to the day of the opening will provide the requisite coupons for getting to any and all destinations. In the same way, the Pullman service, the information bureau, Western Union and Postal telegraph stations, a news stand, a floral stand, a soda water stand, a parcel room, baggage facilities for both incoming and outbound luggage; in fact, the every accessory for the comfort of travelers will be in working order when Sunday, May 14, is one minute old.

While there is no need to again describe the beautiful finishings and the artistic effects to be found on every side in the new depot, just those last details which have lately been added have done much to increase the decorative effects until the depot stands today one which will be referred to with pardonable pride by Atlantans and southerners generally.

The most important fact at this stage of the development of Greater Atlanta is the fact that the new depot wil be opened not about May 14, or around that date—but really and actually on the first minute that establishes May 14 to a place in history.

PARHAM-RESPESS.

Barnesville, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—Mrs. J. F. Parham announces the engagement of her daughter, Sara Elizabeth, to Mr. John L. Respess, of Whigham, the wedding to take place April 30, at the home of the bride's mother, in Barnesville.

Use only half the quantity of Blue Ribbon Vanilla Extract that you have been using of other brands. It is so pure and strong that every drop counts.

HEAVY STORM AT FITZGERALD.

Rain Injures Strawberry Crop, Beating Sand Into Berries.

Fitzgerald, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—Last evening about sundown the heaviest storm of the season swept over this immediate locality. At 6 o'clock an angry looking cloud was seen rolling up from the northwest, and a half hour later the storm was raging, and the rain, driven by a furious northwest wind, and accompanied by continuous thunder and lightning, was coming down in torrents. The downpour lasted about an hour and one-half. Some damage from the wind is reported, fences and trellis being blown down in places, but the most harm was done by the rain, which fell steadily nearly all night, and is an injury to crops, especially strawberries, as all that were ripe enough for today's picking will be hurt by the soaking and the sand that is beaten into them.

LEAPED IN FEAR AND WAS KILLED

Will Ellis Saw Officer and Jumped From Window.

A leap from a window because he was afraid of a police officer, was the cause of the death of Will Ellis, a negro. Ellis jumped from a fourth story window Saturday night because Captain Moon, of the police force, suddenly entered a room where he and other negroes had been playing pool.

Yesterday afternoon Ellis died at Grady hospital from injuries received when he took his leap.

It is a well known fact that a great many negroes have a natural fear of a policeman's uniform. It is often the case that negroes run from officers when they are guilty of no offense and are not wanted by the officers. Every day or so a negro is arraigned in the recorder's court on suspicion because he ran when he saw a policeman.

Saturday night Captain Moon decided to step into Mosely's hall on the fourth floor of No. 80 Decatur street. The hall has been under police surveillance for some time because such places very often degenerate into gambling rooms; but Captain Moon had heard nothing special against the place. He merely stepped into the room to see what was going on.

In the room several negroes had been playing pool. When they saw the captain's uniform suddenly appear in the doorway the vision was too much for their nerves. There was a stampede and five of the negroes jumped from the windows which were 40 feet above the ground. All were hurt and Ellis was so painfully injured that he had to be sent to the Grady hospital. He died there yesterday afternoon.

Coroner Thompson was notified, but he decided that no inquest was necessary.

JUDGE ADAMSON TO SPEAK.

Will Be Memorial Day Orator at West Point's Exercises.

West Point, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—Memorial exercises will be held here Wednesday, April 26, at the First Baptist church. A very interesting programme has been arranged for the occasion by the president of the Ladies' Memorial Association, Mrs. David L. Adams. After the opening prayer by the Revs. A. R. Bond, Hon. W. C. Adamson, congressman from this district, who will be the orator, will be introduced by Colonel W. Trox Bankston. Music will be rendered by Miss Stella Burns and others. The confederate veterans and uniform rank, of the Knights of Pythias will meet at the armory at 2:30 o'clock and will form a part of the procession. Amos Huguley will be marshal of the day.

Between Friends.

Bess—"Can't you persuade your fiance to sign the pledge?"

Nell—"Why should he sign the pledge? He doesn't drink."

Bess—"But he'll probably be tempted to after you are married."

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR,

The Ideal Spring Medicine.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Headache, Colic, Disordered Liver and Kidneys, and keeps the system in perfect condition by regulating the bowels.

Tones UP the System

and fits you for Spring and Summer Campaign. Pleasant to take, gentle in action, but thorough in results. 50c and $1 at drug stores.

"ONE DOSE CONVINCES."

NO "MR. DOVE" IN MEMPHIS.

His Reported Arrest Is Denied by the Police.

Memphis, Tenn., April 23.—The reported apprehension by Memphis police of the mysterious "Mr. Dove," who is said to have killed Chauffeur William Bate, in a suburb of Chicago, last November, is denied by local officials. No man answering to the description of the Chicago murderer is under arrest here, say the police, and the reported departure of detectives from Chicago for Memphis to identify the supposed prisoner is discredited.

EISEMAN BROS.

Entire Building—Six Floors and Basement.

Spring Suits $10.00.
Spring Suits $12.00.
Spring Suits $15.00.
Spring Suits $18.00.
Spring Suits $20.00.
Spring Suits $25.00.
Spring Suits $30.00.
Spring Suits $35.00.

Each price represents multiplication of patterns, colorings and sizes. In the lines of Men's Suits at popular prices there is seemingly inexhaustible choice.

The display is wonderfully comprehensive.

Suits for Young Men.
Suits for the Youth of Middle Age.
Suits for the Middle Age of Youth.

EISEMAN BROS.,

11-13-15-17 WHITEHALL ST.

ATLANTA——WASHINGTON——BALTIMORE.

Agents for { Celebrated Hess Shoes, Stuttzarter Sanitary Underwear, Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh Underwear.

Masonic and Fraternal Jewels Are a Specialty with Us.

We can furnish any combination desired, and are prepared to execute any design. We carry a complete line of Buttons, Rings, Charms and Jewels.

Maier and Berkele.

CROWD CHASES NEGRO YOUTH

Exciting Scene in Grant Park Yesterday.

White Boys Tried To Push Negro Into Lake—From This an Excited Crowd Formed—Police Had Trouble Saving Negro.

A crowd of excited white men and boys came near dealing roughly with a negro youth at Grant park yesterday afternoon. The negro had been guilty of no misconduct. A crowd of boys, in play, tried to push him into the lake and from that a crowd of disorderly men organized and became so greatly excited that they were more like panicky lunatics than sane people.

The more the negro ran and the greater the crowd of chasers became, the more the excitement spread until the situation became serious. It looked as if a tragic affair was to be the end of a little rough play on the part of a lot of thoughtless boys.

The police—there are only two at Grant park—were for a while powerless to check the crowd. They finally got the negro inside the cyclorama building, where the crowd was kept at bay until Sergeant Frank Whitley and Call Officers Hulsey and Chambers came up as reinforcements. The negro was freed by the officers while the crowd was kept away from him.

Fully 1,000 men and boys chased the negro, and the run was all over the park, from one end of it to the other. The negro seemed afraid to leave the park limits, trying all the while to keep somewhere near Officers Cornett and Dukes, who were running after the mob trying to hold the infuriated men and boys in check.

No arrests were made because it was impossible to ascertain who were the leaders in the crowd. The negro's name was not learned, for nobody had had any time to talk to him.

TOOK HIS LIFE TO FREE NELLIE

Pathetic Note Left by Edmund Capron, of St. Louis.

Washington, April 23.—A man aged about sixty-five years, sparely built, with gray goatee and mustache and white hair, and whom the police authorities are convinced was Edmund P. Capron, of St. Louis, committed suicide Saturday night at a hotel here by swallowing cyanide of potassium. Lying on a table in the suicide's room was an unsigned note address to "Nellie," which read:

"Nellie, you are free. I so loved you that I have given my life a sacrifice for you that you may have the happiness that you have longed for so many times. I regret that I inflicted my life on yours."

Two letters were found in the man's pocket indicate that Capron had been chief clerk in the department of domestic exploitation at the Louisiana purchase exposition.

MORTUARY.

Mrs. Turner, Bowman, Ga.

Bowman, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—Yesterday Mrs. Turner, who had been ill for some time, died of dropsy.

R. W. McKemie, LaGrange, Ga.

West Point, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—R. W. McKemie, a former resident of this place, was buried in LaGrange today. He was employed by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company at Birmingham, Ala., and while at work came in contact with escaping gas and was asphyxiated. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McKemie, of Thomaston, Ga.; Professor Gus McKemie, of Gadsden, Ala.; W. S. McKemie, of Atlanta; J. C. McKemie, of West Point and two sisters. He leaves a wife and two children.

James G. Jones, Key West.

Key West, Fla., April 23.—James G. Jones, 88 years of age, United States commissioner and deputy clerk of the United States court, died here today. He had held the office of mayor of Key West, sheriff and tax collector of the county, justice of the peace and referee in bankruptcy and United States marshal. He was born in Canada of French descent and had a varied experience traveling around the world prior to 1850. He was wrecked on the Florida reefs in that year and settled in Key West, where he has resided ever since.

CAPTAIN SEEKING SAILORS.

English Officer Going West After Supposed Seamen.

New York, April 23.—Robert D. Peattie, an English sea captain, arrived here today on the steamer Etruria, en route to Phoenix, Ariz., where he goes to attempt to establish the identity of three men under arrest there. The men are believed to be former members of the crew of the English schooner Rose Hill, commanded by Captain Peattie, who got into a brawl while the vessel was at a Spanish port, and killed one of their shipmates. The men were placed in irons, but managed to make their escape and reached shore on a raft.

ST. JOSEPH INFIRMARY PASSES THE 25-YEAR MARK

YESTERDAY, in addition to being Easter Sunday, marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of St. Joseph infirmary, one of the institutions of Atlanta which has played a beautiful and important part in the history of the city.

From a modest beginning St. Joseph infirmary has, in the past quarter of a century, grown in strength, equipments, and all of those appointments which, with the recent discoveries in the medical world, have done so much to relieve the unfortunate and make possible cures that were unknown a generation ago. In all of the progress along aseptic, surgical and other lines, St. Joseph infirmary has kept step with the very foremost in the procession, and, as a consequence, the opportunities now offered in caring for the sick at this institution are the pardonable pride not alone of the leading physicans of Atlanta, but of the entire state, as well, and very many of these have improved these opportunities in caring for patients requiring just those conditions which are found at St. Joseph.

The many improvements which have been made during the past twenty-five years, and especially of the past five or ten years, have been known to physician throughout the state, and to many of the citizens as well. Among this number many have been treated for illnesses of various kinds and the information which they have spread among their friends have been among the happiest and most valuable assets of the institution. The press of Atlanta and Georgia have also been ever ready to credit this infirmary with the accomplishment of a mission which is of the greatest importance to the city and the commonwealth. But there can be but little doubt that it is the information which comes first hand, the testimony of those who have served a sentence imposed by disease, a sentence made shorter and far more pleasant by both the accomplished attendants and the perfect appointments that has made the name of St. Joseph infirmary a veritable synonym of all that is kindliest, most comfortable and best among Atlantans, Georgians, and southerners generally.

Personal Relations a Factor.

But St. Joseph infirmary is most fortunate in having more than those appointments and attendants which pertain to the professional side of such an institution alone. This is an indescribable something which suggests most forcibly and most pleasantly home influences and personal relations so seldom found in places where the public and more particularly the suffering public are always welcomed.

In this way, St. Joseph infirmary has ever disproved the old-time ideas that hospitals were mere institutions for prisoners of pain, and substituted rather bright and cheery rooms for the comfort of the wayfarer destined to travel through the valley of suffering and the kindly attention of those who are companionable, capable and competent.

While directly under the supervision of the Sisters of Mercy, there is never the least suggestion of anything pertaining to secular influences, although the atmosphere and every surrounding is raised to a higher plane through the consecration of these sisters who have relinquished their every personal pleasure or ambition in a lifetime of self sacrifice in the interests of the afflicted.

With an operating room and private rooms for surgical cases, which have been the pride of physicians throughout the south, in addition to these appointments, arrangements have been already completed for the securing of experienced specialists from New York for the care and supervision of a diet kitchen which is one of the latest and most important acquisitions, the advantages of which are obvious.

Charitable Motives Evidenced.

This and other improvements have been made fortunately possible through generous endowments, for while moderate prices are charged, so far is the institution from a money-making affair that deficits have had to be met each year. Besides this, there is, of course, a number of charity cases taken from which there is no remuneration whatever. With the very best of provisions, as well as instituting the latest and most modern of appliances to the equipment, the expenses are necessarily very heavy.

As a matter of fact, the reputation of St. Joseph's infirmary is such that even when the opportunity offers there is little chance to add encomiums of praise for the accomplishments for good have so long ago been accepted by the entire public that the very reference to this institution in these days must mean little more than repetition of those same qualities which have made for it a reputation of such magnitude as to result in its wonderful success, which is the pardonable pride of Atlantans, Georgians and southerners everywhere.

As to the staff of physicians at St. Joseph's infirmary, the public is too familiar with both their names and reputations to need more than passing mention. Standing at the very top of professional attainments and foremost in the brightest pages of history which deal with the wellfare of the south, to them much credit is due for the accomplishments of a quarter of a century. But in addition to the members of the medical and surgical staff, many of the patients prefer to be treated by their own family doctors, and it is this way that very many of the patients have enjoyed the opportunities offered by the infirmary. As an ex-officio member of the staff, the very Rev. John E. Gunn is a daily visitor, and in this way keeps in perfect touch with all that pertains to the interests of the institution.

The following statistics regarding the work of 25 years are certain to prove of the greatest interest to all of the many friends of St. Joseph's infirmary.

Record of patients admitted for treatment at St. Joseph's Infirmary from April 23, 1880, date established, until March 31, 1905:

PATIENTS ADMITTED AND TREATED DURING YEAR.

1880	26
1881	75
1882	39
1883	48
1884	80
1885	53
1886	36
1887	78
1888	58
1889	55
1890	112
Total	656

	Surgical.	Medical.	
1891	20	134	154
1892	31	65	96
1893	26	50	76
1894	20	61	81
1895	38	114	152
1896	50	105	155
1897	73	139	212
1898	75	148	223
1898	74	128	202
1900	121	98	219
1901	173	104	277
1902	201	191	392
1903	278	167	445
1904	298	191	479
1905, to Mar. 31	73	55	128
Surgical			1,551
Medical			1,740
Surgical and Medical			656
Total			3,947

SALOONS CLOSED IN THESE CITIES

St. Louis and Kansas City Experience Dry Sunday.

East St. Louis Saloons Remained Open but Mayor Announced That He Would Close Them, Also, on Slightest Disturbance.

St. Louis, April 23.—In response to the orders of the police department that the Sunday closing law must be obeyed, saloons and barberships were closed here today so tight that there were no back doors open, and the front curtains were drawn, revealing the interiors of the rooms.

In East St. Louis the saloons were permitted to be open, but Mayor Cook has issued a statement to the effect that all saloons that became disorderly would be closed instantly.

"Dry" at Kansas City.

Kansas City, April 23.—With less than half a dozen exceptions saloons in Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., and wine gardens in the suburbs were closed again today. There were a few arrests for direct violation of the Sunday closing law.

"Dry" Sunday at Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 23.—Enforcement of the Sunday closing law was carried out today to the extent of arresting druggists who sold malt extracts and other patent medicines containing intoxicants. Several other arrests were made and Chattanooga passed the first absolutely dry Sunday in many years.

PREACHER ROLE FOR THE KAISER

Delivered Easter Sermon on the Yacht Hohenzollern.

Kaiser Ignored His Chaplain and Delivered Sermon Himself—A Torchlight Procession at Messina in Honor of the Kaiser.

Messina, Italy, April 23.—The German imperial yacht Hohenzollern was profusely decorated with flowers and plants in celebration of Easter. Dr. Goens, the German court chaplain, came from Berlin expressly to perform service in the chapel of the yacht in the presence of the imperial family and their suites and the staffs of the German ships at present in this harbor. At the conclusion of the services the emperor delivered a sermon, expounding a text from the Bible.

At luncheon where there were present all the local authorities, the emperor in conversation, showed a thorough knowledge of the Italian language. After luncheon Empress Augusta drove to the hospital, amidst enthusiastic manifestations by the people, to visit Herr Von Egarp, an aide to one of the young princes, who was taken ill here.

Tonight, notwithstanding threatening weather, there was a torchlight procession in honor of the German imperial party and illuminations. A serenade was sung by 40 girls from families of the nobility. The orchestra was directed by Prince Ruffo. Emperor William will leave on Monday for Palermo.

Marists Play Stone Mountain.

The baseball team of Marist college goes to Stone Mountain this afternoon to meet the team of the University school. Lafite is in good condition to go into the box, and the Marist boys hope to win.

Massacred by Thibetans.

London, April 24.—Special correspondents at Shanghai give an unconfirmed Chinese report to the effect that Fen Chuen, the imperial commissioner to Tibet, with his whole retinue, has been massacred by Tibetans at Batang.

Schooner Sunk by Steamer.

London, April 23.—The French steamer Racine ran down an unknown schooner in Bristol channel Saturday. The schooner was cut in two and sank immediately without a trace as to her identity. It is supposed the crew were all drowned.

PRETZELS PLAY ATLANTA TODAY

Hale Will Probably Do the Box Work for the Visitors.

LINE-UP FOR TODAY.

ATLANTA.	MONTGOMERY.
Crozier, lf	Lynch, lf
McCay, cf	Shiebach, ss
Krug, 3b	Schwartz, 2b
Morse, ss	Brouthers, 3b
Jordan, 2b	Molesworth, cf
Stafford, 1b	Barry, rf
Anderson, rf	Mullaney, 1b
Archer, c	Millerick, c
Burnum, p	Hale, p

Southern League Standing.

CLUBS.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Atlanta	3	3	0	1.000
Birmingham	3	3	0	1.000
Memphis	3	3	0	1.000
New Orleans	3	2	1	.666
Shreveport	3	1	2	.333
Montgomery	3	0	3	.000
Nashville	3	0	3	.000
Little Rock	3	0	3	.000

The first game between the Montgomery baseball club and the locals will be played this afternoon at Piedmont park, beginning at 3:30 o'clock.

Flushed by three straight games won from Nashville, the Atlanta players are going after another clean sweep from Montgomery and believe that the local record will be even better when the end of the series comes.

Montgomery has a number of new men on her team, but it does not seem that she is very much stronger than she was last season, having been an easy victim in the Birmingham games.

SPIT BALL.

Panamas and old hats cleaned, reshaped. Bussey, 28 1-2 Whitehall street.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

South Atlantic League Standing.

CLUBS.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Charleston	3	3	0	1,000
Jacksonville	4	3	1	.750
Augusta	4	2	2	.500
Savannah	4	2	2	.500
Macon	4	1	3	.250
Columbia	3	0	3	.000

Jacksonville 5, Macon 0.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 23.—Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Jacksonville	5	7	0
Macon	0	3	1

Batteries: Schenck and Robinson; Dovey and Harnish. Time, 1:28. Umpire, Latham. Attendance, 2,100.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

National League Standing.

CLUBS—	Played	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	5	4	1	.800
Pittsburg	7	5	2	.714
Philadelphia	6	4	2	.667
Cincinnati	8	4	4	.500
Boston	8	3	5	.475
Chicago	7	3	5	.428
St. Louis	7	3	4	.428
Brooklyn	9	3	6	.333

St. Louis 12, Cincinnati 8.

Cincinnati, April 23.—Poor pitching marked today's game, in which St. Louis defeated Cincinnati 12 to 8. Thielman was the only one of the four pitchers to perform well. Attendance 17,327.

Score: R. H. E.
Cincinnati 250 000 001— 8 7 4
St. Louis 301 010 160—12 12 2

Batteries—Chech and Ewing and Phelps; Thielman and Nichols and Warner. Time 2:20. Umpire Klem.

Chicago 1, Pittsburg 0.

Chicago, April 23.—In a pitchers' battle Pittsburg was shut out today in a very peculiar manner. After two outs in the eighth Brown swung at what should have been the third strike. It proved to be a wild pitch, however, and Brown reached second, scoring on Casey's two-bagger. An ideal day brought out an immense crowd, and the attendance being close to 21,000.

Score: R. H. E.
Chicago 000 000 01x— 1 6 3
Pittsburg 000 000 000— 0 4 1

Batteries—Brown and Kling; Philippe and Peitz. Time 1:30. Umpire O'Day.

Brooklyn 4, Boston 0.

Brooklyn, April 23.—Professional baseball playing on Sunday was revived in Brooklyn today with a National League championship game between the Brooklyn and Boston teams. The home team won 4 to 0. Over 11,000 persons were present, and there was no interference by the police other than taking the names of the players and the sellers of score cards, which admit the purchasers to the different stands.

Score: R. H. E.
Brooklyn 010 100 20x— 4 6 2
Boston 000 000 000— 0 7 3

Batteries—Eason and Ritter; Young and Needham. Time 1:52. Umpire Johnstone. Attendance 11,642.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

American League Standing.

CLUBS—	Played	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	6	5	1	.833
Detroit	4	3	1	.750
New York	6	4	2	.666
Cleveland	4	2	2	.500
Chicago	7	3	4	.428
St. Louis	7	3	4	.428
Washington	7	3	4	.428
Boston	7	1	6	.143

Detroit 3, Chicago 2.

Chicago, April 23.—A record breaking crowd of 18,616 greeted the Chicago team on their return home here today and witnessed their defeat at the hands of Detroit, 3 to 2. Detroit bunched hits in the ninth, scoring two runs.

Score: R. H. E.
Chicago 000 001 10x— 2 4 2
Detroit 010 000 002— 3 9 0

Batteries—White and W. Sullivan; Mullen and J. Sullivan. Time 2:27. Umpire Sheridan.

St. Louis 1, Cleveland 0.

St. Louis, April 23.—Howell pitched a great game this afternoon for St. Louis and finally downed Cleveland in the eleventh inning. Hess also pitched a fine game, but he weakened in the final inning. Attendance 18,700.

Score: R. H. E.
St. Louis 000 000 000 01— 1 5 1
Cleveland 000 000 000 00— 0 4 2

Batteries—Howell and Sugden; Hess and Buelow. Time 2:00. Umpires Kelley and McCarthy.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Columbus—Columbus 2, Kansas City 0.
At Toledo—Toledo 2, Minneapolis 7.
At Louisville—Louisville 3, Milwaukee 6.

BARTLEY WINS OVER PELICANS

Clever Bartley Let Frank's Team Off With Three Hits.

New Orleans, April 23.—In an eleven-inning pitchers' battle before 6,000 people this afternoon Shreveport defeated New Orleans in the most sensational manner, the score being 2 to 0. Sensational fielding was the feature. Hahn worked a double to the plate and Smith made a great line catch. Shreveport won on Bartley's pitching and good batting.

The detailed score follows:

SHREVEPORT—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Smith, ss	5	0	0	3	4	0
Kennedy, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Hess, 3b	5	1	1	0	3	0
Hanley, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Welkart, 1b	5	1	1	16	0	0
Evans, 2b	4	0	1	2	2	1
Miller, lf	5	0	0	1	0	0
Fritz, c	5	0	0	9	3	0
Bartley, p	3	0	2	0	4	0
Totals	40	2	7	33	16	1

NEW ORLEANS—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Stanley, cf	5	0	1	4	0	0
Nudeau, lf	5	0	0	5	0	0
Hahn, rf	4	0	0	4	1	0
Rohe, 3b	3	0	1	1	3	1
Beck, 1b	3	0	0	8	2	0
Williams, 2b	3	0	0	1	1	1
Holly, ss	4	0	0	4	3	1
Sullivan, c	4	0	1	5	0	0
Dannehower, p	3	0	0	1	3	0
*Breitenstein	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	0	3	33	13	3

*Batted for Dannehower in eleventh inning.

Score by innings:
Shreveport 000 000 000 02— 2
New Orleans 000 000 000 00— 0

Summary—Two-base hits Stanley, Welkart and Evans; three-base hit Bartley; sacrifice hits Hanley, Williams; double plays Holley to Beck, Hahn to Sullivan; struck out by Dannehower 3, by Bartley 9; bases on balls off Dannehower 3, off Bartley 2; left on bases New Orleans 5, Shreveport 9; first base on errors New Orleans 1, Shreveport 3. Time of game 2:10. Umpire Carpenter.

THIRD VICTORY FOR MEMPHIS

Suggs, Released by Atlanta, Pitched Excellent Game.

Memphis, April 23.—The concluding game of the Memphis-Little Rock series resulted in a third straight victory for the locals. Thirty-five hundred spectators saw Meredith batted out of the box in the third inning. Chinn, who succeeded him, fared but little better.

Johnson's fielding at short for the visitors and a sensational stop of Taylor's grounder in the ninth by Collins were the features.

The detailed score:

LITTLE ROCK—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Hartman, cf	5	1	1	0	0	0
Hurley, lf	5	1	1	2	0	0
Taylor, 3b	5	0	2	1	1	0
McCann, rf	4	0	1	4	0	0
Welday, lf	4	1	1	0	0	0
Rothermel, 2b	4	0	0	3	3	0
Johnson, ss	4	0	2	3	2	0
Garvin, c	4	0	1	1	3	0
Meredith, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Chinn, p	2	0	0	0	1	0
*Holland	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	3	9	24	15	1

*Batted for Chinn in ninth.

MEMPHIS—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Duffy, cf	3	2	2	4	0	0
Tamsett, ss	3	2	1	2	3	0
Collins, 3b	3	1	1	5	2	0
Dungan, rf	3	1	1	2	0	0
Whistler, 1b	4	2	3	9	0	0
Alexander, lf	2	0	1	1	0	0
Walters, 2b	4	0	2	3	1	0
Hurlburt, c	4	1	1	2	3	0
Suggs, p	3	0	1	0	3	0
Totals	31	9	12	27	11	1

Score by innings:
Little Rock 100 001 001—3
Memphis 402 003 00x—9

Summary—Two-base hits, Taylor, Dungan, Duffy; three-base hits, Johnson; stolen bases, Hurley, Taylor, Duffy (2), Dungan, Alexander; bases on balls off Meredith 2, off Chinn 2, off Suggs 3; struck out by Meredith 1, by Suggs 2; wild pitches, Suggs 2; sacrifice hits, Dungan, Alexander; double plays, Taylor to Rothermel to Hurley. Time, 1:50. Umpire, Pfenninger.

SHORT ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

FUNERAL SERVICES OVER THE body of Mrs. Mary A. Mixon, who died Friday afternoon of pneumonia, will be conducted at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon at the chapel of Barclay & Brandon. The deceased is survived by three children.

MRS. E. N. DUNNE, OF WEST Point, Ga., died at a private sanitarium about 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, after an illness of about six weeks. She was 47 years old, and had been suffering with some unknown trouble for several years. The body will be taken to West Point at 5:30 o'clock this morning for funeral and interment. The surviving members of the family are a husband, two children, Albert Dunne, of Pine Bluff, Ark., and Miss Euphra Dunne, of West Point, and two sisters, Miss Lula Dunne, of Atlanta, and Mrs. D. J. Banks, of Columbia, S. C. The deceased was a consistent member of the Methodist church.

PROFESSOR J. DWIGHT HAGAman, of Toledo, O., will give entertainments at the Alliance hall, 72 North Broad street, for three evenings this week, beginning tonight. His entertainment is called "A Night With the Ghosts, or Spirtlualism Dramatized." He exposes tricks of mediums, and offers $1,000 for the proof of a returned spirit.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice and stations thereof for the week ending April 22, 1905. Persons calling for same will please say "Advertised," and give date. One cent must be paid on each letter.

Ladies' List.

A—Miss Elizabeth Adams, Mrs A Arford.

B—Miss Fannie Bates, Miss Hattie B Barnwell, Miss Mary Bloomingdale, Miss Lillian Buttram, Miss Daisy L Broughton, Miss Lizzie A Baugh, Lila Bryant, Mrs Mim Brandle, Mrs Anna Brook, Miss Sarah Baldwin, Miss Carrie Brownlee, Miss Emma Brown, Mrs A B Brooks, Mrs N Brantley, Mrs J R Beck.

C—Miss Elia Crosby, Miss Sallie Cockson, Miss Annie Clark, Miss Hattie Cerse, Martha Cavin, Mrs Francis Aachle, Mrs Manning Causey, Mrs Hanna Carda.

D—Miss Lillie Dixon, Miss Ada Eard, Miss Anna Derpow, Miss M L Davis, Miss Lesaga Davis, Irene Durham, Mrs Onida Davis, Mrs W S Daniel, Mrs Wm L Dickinsin, Mrs C D Daniel, Mrs Carrie Dickinson, Mrs J A Davis, Mrs Eliza Dismukes.

E—Miss Emma Ebhart 2, Mary Eter.

F—Miss Angeline Fleming, Miss Fannie Favers, Mrs C H Francis, Mrs Iola Friend, Mrs Gertrude Frazier, Mrs H Fry, Mrs E E Forbes.

G—Miss Laurie Godding, Miss Minnie Bankard Green, Mrs Mary Gosser, Mrs W D Greene.

H—Miss Annie Henderson, Miss Louiser Hardman, Miss Hazel Hirsch, Miss Savannah Hanea, Miss Mary Hiss, Miss Marie Hedges, Miss Madla Henderson, Miss Fannie Haralson, Miss Kuth Hill, Miss Susie Holland, Miss Martha B Hicks, Miss Estelle Harris, Miss Mattie Haygost, Miss Nellie Hobson, Miss Grace Hallon, Miss Lulie Harrison, Miss Narcissus Hawkins, Miss Violet Hays, Virginia Hawkins, Jessie Henry, Clara Hollam, Mrs Mary Haygood, Mrs Georgia Hillman, Mrs Lena Hedges, Mrs Emmer Hall, Mrs Darcus Harkans, Mrs D Hebeas, Mrs Martha Lee Harris, Mrs Mollie Harper 2, Mrs Eliza Hardiman, Mrs Lizzie Henderson, Miss C E Hessler (17l).

J—Miss Amy Bell Johnson, Miss Mary Jane Johnson, Miss M Jackson, Miss Anna Jones, Minnie B Jordan, Mrs Ursley Jones, Mrs Mollie Jackson, Mrs Pearl Joyner, Mrs C Jenkins, Mrs Francis S Jenkins, Mrs H T Jenkins.

K—Miss Mabel Kinnebrew.

L—Mrs G B Lawhorn, Miss Lidi Lee, Martha Little, Mrs Eliza Louns, Mrs Anna Little, Mrs Lewis, Mrs E K Larimer, Mrs Dora Law, Mrs Harry M Lynch, Mrs D W D Larnell, Mrs Anna Lairk, Mrs Anna Lee, Mrs J R Lee (2).

Mc—Miss Mamie McLoud, Mrs Willie McAllister, Miss McNare.

M—Miss Lora Mangum, Miss Minnie Marvin, Mrs Ellen N Munn, Mrs Effie Myers, Mrs H Meadors, Mrs Bennie Mills, Mrs Della Mooty, Mrs May Mebbs.

O—Miss Della Oakes, Mrs J M Oliver.

P—Miss Lizzie Pryor, Miss Kate Pye, Miss Emma Pike, Effie Poestell, Mrs T R Purcell, Mrs Mary Pans, Mrs J W Pearson.

R—Miss Sidney E Royal, Fannie Reeves, Mrs Susie Robson, Mrs C A Reed.

S—Miss Mary Sutton, Miss Bettie Storey, Miss Daisy Smith, Miss Daisy B Smith, Miss Hattie Simpson, Miss Saunders, Miss Willie Smith, Miss Maggie Stephens, Miss Helen Santos, Miss Annie May Stokes, Lula Stroud, Eurlina Sanders, Mrs Eddie Sunders, Mrs Mary Sims, Mrs M Sutton, Mrs Sprawls, Mrs Stevens, Mrs Sloan, Mrs John Starr, Mrs Jennie Sims, Mrs Lelia Shepard, Mrs Lelie Anders, Mrs J H Smith, Mrs Janie Smith, Mrs M Struber, Mrs Fannie Simpkins, Mrs Joe Soemers, Mrs C Smith, Mrs Lizzie Sims.

T—Miss Lucie Tendell, Miss Adline Tison, Mrs Lizzie Tames, Mrs J M Trotter, Mrs Gloving Thomas, Mrs Mamie Turner, Mrs Jessie Terry.

W—Miss Anna Walden, Miss Cora Wicker, Miss B J Williams, Miss Amanda Washington, Miss Morry Wostly, Miss Reike Washington, Miss Annie Williams, Miss A Wright, Miss Emma Wimbly, Mrs Hay Webbs, Mrs Gertrude Walker, Mrs Emily Wright, Mrs Mamie Wilders, Mrs Violet Walker, Mrs Ella Walker, Mrs Annie Wlalace, Mrs G A Wright, Mrs Ann Williams, Mrs Ellan White.

Men's List.

A—N N Akins, J T Anderson, J B Arnold, James Ambrose, Julius Andersen, R E Arnold, Mr Adams, Nelee Alston, Steav Alexander, A J Allbright, Charley Agricola.

B—G F Berry, Alex Bailey, James Belcher, Marshall Bentley, Dr E M Braswell, Richard Brown, Talmage Brown, E V Berkeley, Hooley Berige, D N Bishop, Rev W M Barron, Henry W. Barron, Walter Browning, Wade E Burdette, F L Barber, Jim Frank Bryant, Adolphus Bivens, A T Bonent, J T Bennett, Harry Berry, J C Bankston, J W Bass, David Farkley, H G Baker, R C Baker, Charley Bloomgren, J W Brooks, Walter Erowning, Henry Boston, Dr A S Bridwell, S E Barnwell.

C—J W Caldwell, J E Carter, T M Collins, A O Cook, Dr J C Campbell, Stanley Cothell, C C Cox, D W Cleudeman, Jessie arter, W T Chipman, Claud Cherry, William Conley, Ross Chambers, Jas Culberson, Wilford Craig, Clarence Chison, J B Couch, Thomas Calhoun, Smith Chapple, Tim Costello, Victor D Camillac, Caleb Carter, John Crosby, C W A Carson.

D—Dr and Mrs C D Daniel, Benger Drayton, Elic Davis, J L Denson, Eddie Davis, Dr W C Davis, Posh Driscoe, C M Darling, H C Dollar.

E—Jos Ecsery, Nevin Ebbs, W F Emberg, M B Earl.

F—Thomas Ford, Charley Forrest, S. C. Frantz, S C Fowler, Mr Fulton, Thom J Fyffen, Chas Frost, G L Francis, George Firken, Julius L Friend, H P Farren, John Foote.

G—Robert Griffith, L W Goodwin, Tommie Green, Walter Gresham, Geo F Glaskin & Co., A C Green, H M Gould S M Gunnells, Dr S Goger, Mr and Mrs A F Green, R Goods.

H—Cecil Hart, Mr Humphries, Rev R B Hewett, Walter R Hector, Ja Henry, J J Henderson, Everett arrington, Geo Henson, W E Hart, John L Hyde, Henry Harrison, M T Heywood, Ernest Hand, Mr Hall, R E Harwell, Ja Hughes, W S Holmes, Mr and Mrs Sam P Howell, Walter Hunter.

I—Mr Isaacs.

J—Oscar Jones, Sam Johnson, Otis Jones, Willie Johnson, R B Jones, Mr Jones, Ed James (2), Andrew E. Johnson, Wyatt Johnson, Stark J. Jackson, E S Johnson.

K—Eg Kingston, L M Kennedy, Josef Kowal, E E Keeley, Will King, J R Kelly & Co.

L—M C Logan, J A Lastter, S M Lawson, Loin Lutt, Thom Lakemore, Hums Land, Wm Lee, F P Lynch, W A Lance, Fred Lane, Captain A W Lewis.

M—Solomon Moran, Sam Moore, Chauncey R Meek, C H Miller & Co., Warren C McRoberts, George Marquart, Robert McNair, Frank C Martin, Jas A McGinty, Dr W M Monroe, Hurbert Mosely, Linkley Mollar, Bob Mussle, Patrick Myers, T W Mutze, R C Milliken, Sam O McDorries, Charley Medin, Henry Mack.

N—Bob Neal, C H Nelson, Stewart Neal.

O—Chas H Oliver.

P—K Peek, Livire Pruitt (2), Mr Palpage, Robert Partner, T C Porteans, Leroy Pearson, Dr H W Pharr, G M Partrum, Chas Herbert Plyer, Tom Roffert Payne, Paul H Phillips, F Phillips, George Price.

Q—Eugene Queram.

R—Isaac Reid, Dr C L Redwine, N H Rhodes, J E Riley, Mr and Mrs Greenley Roberts, S D Rhodes, Willie Read, Samuel C Randolph, Wesley Rice, Paul Rawlings, Major Robinson (col), James Russell.

S—Peet Syfern, John R Shaw, James Shields, Dr Swift, C O Shafer, R W Shaw, F Smith, Ben Schoenfield, Geo Smith, E T Smith & Co, William Smith, W J Smith, Ellie Smith, Charlie Star, Frank Sloan, C Sammers, A J Souter, O M Stanley, Harrison Scott, J C Simpson, Chas Stegall, Jack Snelling, C E O Stewart, Mr and Mrs Irving Summers, James Sanders, E E Stephenson, Henry M Stone, John Stokes, I C Streng, John Sanders, Smith Sanders.

T—A D Tingley, Z T Terrell, Willie Trice (col), Jessie Townley, Jno Tinsley, Will S Thompson, A Taylor, Wm H Thompson, W E Toline, Christopher Thomas.

W—Thos H Wilson, M B Warner, Dave Williams, Will Word, Base Waters, G B Walton, W M Walters, F M Wilson, K W Woods, Scott Weans, Willie Wallice, Kew Wright, Ellen Walker, Will N Warn, W L Williamson, W A Ward, Bradley T Wilson, G Willis, Emmett Walker, Frank L Welles, Joseph Wilson, Cliff Wilkins, Frank Wilson, S F Walker, John Williams, Berry Wade, Chas E Weeks, Julius Weaver, W Weeks, Stone Williams.

Miscellaneous—George Preserving Co, Georgia Medicine Co, Dooly, Ivy & Withers, Cut Rate Ticket office, Scholss Bros & Co, So Fruit Co, Smith & Chandler, Atlanta Shorthand & Business Univ, Greene Bros, Central Fur Repair Co, Atlanta State (newspaper), Empire P & C Co, A L Johnson & Simeson DeVille, Atlanta School of Suggestion, Atlanta Book Pub Co, Globe Tlg Co, National Roofing Co, Mexican Saw Mill Co, Atlanta Bible Pub Co, Bobali Co, Wills & Sisson, Atlanta Bottling Juice Co, Atlanta Cup Co, Tubbs Cordage Co.

STATIONS.

Station A, Atlanta Ga.—Located near corner of Gordon and Lee streets, West End.

Ladies' List.

Mrs Willie Foster.

Men's List.

Eddie Batton.
John Royland.

Edgewood Station, Atlanta, Ga.—Located corner Decatur road and Mayson's Crossing.

Ladies' List.

Mrs. Dollie Thomas.

Men's List.

L C Chapman.

Fort McPherson Station, Atlanta, Ga.—Located directly opposite entrance to Fort McDonough roads.

Men's List.

E D Gar Bennett.
Jas O Grubb.
G W Sanders (2).

South Atlanta Station, Atlanta, Ga.—Located near junction of Jonesboro and McoDnough roads.

Ladies' List.

Miss Lidie Jones.
Mrs G W Parker

Men's List.

Carl Garmon.
Will Williamson.

Woodward Station, Atlanta, Ga.—Located at 808 Marietta street.

Ladies' List.

Alice Jackson.
Miss Anna King.

Men's List.

M F Seymour.
Emmett Walker.

To insure prompt delivery of your mail have

In the World of Sports

II.—

THE coming of Joe McMakin to Atlanta with his Clemson college baseball team last week marked the first complete gathering of Firecracker pitchers for the season of 1905.

It is true that one other pitcher, Sparks by name, is under contract to the Atlanta club, but as he has never shown up and has not been heard from since that unholy sprained ankle episode, the chances are that he will not set the Southern league afire this season by the brilliance and sparkle of his work.

The locals have under contract three left-handers and six right-handed pitchers.

Local Strength Analyzed.

There are fans who claim that the Firecrackers are by comparison weak this season when other southern league teams are taken into consideration, but a careful study of the men signed by other clubs does not support this theory, nor does it give rise to the rather absurd claims of Memphis papers and others around the circuit.

Looking at the league clubs from a perfectly non-partisan standpoint, Atlanta looks every bit as strong as any other club in the league. If there are weak spots on the team—and every club is, of course, subject to weak spots—those positions will be strengthened before the coming and the going of many series.

The Atlanta infield looks to be every bit as fast in fielding and hard in hitting as any other of the league.

Take last year's record, and Bob Stafford has already heard the count of ten, but consider him on his showing this season up to date, and there is a different and more pleasant story to tell.

At second Otto Jordan is already showing the people something about the proper way to take in everything coming his way, having wings or rolling on skates.

At short Whitey Morsehauser is meeting every ball with that reckless abandon that tells a good batter who only needs one to locate an unoccupied spot where the fielder "ain't... Whitey has been having a little hard luck in this direction, but all his smashes have been hard and clean and soon they must land where the opposing side wishes them not.

Heinie, looking and playing like a 16-year-old boy, is covering third in better shape than he has ever covered a position in his life.

New Orleans presents Beck at first, Otto Williams at second, Holly at short and Rohe at third, but there are few local fans who can figure this aggregation any better than the one playing at Piedmont.

Memphis doesn't look so very bad with Whistler on first, Walters at second, Tamsett at short and Collins at third, but Atlanta has this aggregation stung quite a little in the final windup.

In the outfield Atlanta's affairs are promising, though hardly so much can be said as about the infield.

New Orleans gives the pick of Stanley, Nadeau and Hahn, while Memphis presents Dungan, Alexander, Gannon and Duffy, strong enough, too. Still Atlanta shows up very nicely compared with both of these clubs.

Take the pitchers, and then pick another team having anything on Atlanta.

There is big Charley Smith, the premier of the Southern last season, who is every bit as good this year, improved also by the confidence in himself which a season of victories has brought out. There is Moren, whose brilliant debut against Nashville is still the talk of Atlanta. He has speed, control, curves and in fact everything that a twirler needs. Why shouldn't he win? Jackson, the leader of the Texas league, with a record of 26 victories looks good enough for the Southern. There is Burnum, whose work since dropping into Atlanta has been phenomenal, and promises to be even better in a short time.

Added, we have John McMakin, who when in shape yields the palm of superiority to no man in the Southern, or any other minor league.

Jack Ely is in shape nce more and looks capable of working out a good game against any old club in the Southern.

Added Butler, a man who has never failed to make good in any league in which he has played. Ike is a veteran, who knows the value of his arm, and is too wise a boy to let it out in exhibition games which count for nothing.

Catchers: If there is a better all around than the young man behind the Atlanta plate in the Nashville games, Archer by name, he has never wandered before the Atlanta public.

McCay a Lively Youngster.

There are many fans accustomed to looking on Bernie McCay as a veteran in the game. Quite wrong. Mac has less experience in the game than any other man on the Atlanta team, this being his third year out.

McCay started out his baseball career by playing against the Oakland team on the coast as an independent, working on a picked-up nine. Then McCay thought to himself why not play ball for money? He played independent ball for a time, finally going to Dugdale, of the Oaklands, and telling him he wanted a job.

In one game pitched by McCay against Helena he allowed fifteen hits in the first eight innings and not a run was made. In the ninth not a hit was made, and the opposing side scored four runs. Mac won, 11 to 4.

Umpires Solve Problems.

Black and Burke, the newcomers in the umpire role from the South Atlantic League, Friday afternoon held an informal discussion of baseball possibilities from the standpoint of the decider.

Here is a point brought up in the discussion, of interest to fans. Suppose a man is on first and the man at bat hits clean to right or center. Suppose for some reason providential, such as the runner breaking his leg, or falling dead, or through his own slowness, the ball reaches second before the runner from first, does the man who hit the ball and reaches first safely score a fielder's choice or a hit? Burke says that the man would get a hit.

The Charley Cox play in Athens was brought up and discussed, where a man on the Georgia team darted home, crossing the home plate before the ball from the pitcher's hand reached the plate, the batter hitting it into first baseman's hands for the third out. Umpire Foster, of Athens, called the man out and scored the run. Burke and Black agreed that the run should not count.

Here Accorsini butted in. "Say," he remarked, "there was a friend of mine in a little league down in Texas, where baseball was all the rage, and Charley, my friend, was the hero of the town. He had things all his own way. Once in a game he had figured out just where he was going to hit the ball over the fence. The score was 2 to 0 against his team and he had two men on bases. With two strikes and three balls on him, he lifted the ball for a homer, but just as it went sliding over, what should it do but hit a rooster who had jumped on the fence to see the game.

"'Foul ball' called the umpire, and Charley went back and was so rattled that he struck out, his team losing the game."

"I have a better one than that," interrupted Black. "There was a game played some time ago in which the score was tied. The man at bat lifted one toward the fence, striking on the fence, one-half of the ball going over and the other half falling inside.

"One half was played to the infield and the man touched as he trotted the bases. The umpire called the game 1½ to 1."

"But, say, what would you do in a close game where a ball was hit through the infield and a little dog came out and picking the ball up in its mouth carried it away?"

"I would call it a blocked ball," responded Black to Burke's question.

"But the ball was not stopped by a human being, since a dog could hardly be termed a spectator," continued Burke. "There was a game in Birmingham last year where that very play occurred, the dog running away with the ball. The umpire let the runner score a home run on the hit."

TRACK MEET AT EMORY TODAY

College Athletes Ready for Events on the Field.

Emory College, Oxford, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—The Emory athletes will hold their annual field day Monday, April 24.

Considerable work has been done on the track for the last two weeks. The field is in excellent condition. The 100-yard and 220-yard dashes will be run in strings, and the hurdles will be run in squads, as there will be about six contestants and only two sets of hurdles.

The meet promises to be an unusually successful one. The track contestants are now in splendid trim. They trained hard for the interclass meet, which was held last Monday; since then they have been working out consistently, and now they are trained down to a fine point.

Emory's greatest weakness heretofore has been on the dashes. Special pains have been taken in this line recently. Coach Brown and Manager Scanland have had the sprinters out practicing the start for the last week, and they have showed marked improvement in getting off.

The team also shows signs of weakness on the hurdles and the high jump. But in the remaining events Emory is strong.

The field day exercises Monday will begin at 2 o'clock.

The contestants on the 100-yard dash are Barron, Lowrance, Bush, Rhodes, Candler and King.

The High Jump—Blalock, Hearsey, Johnson, Lewis, Spear, Pearson and Woodruff.

220 Yard Dash—Lowrance, Hearsey, Aldman, Rhodes, Barron, King and Smoot.

Shot Put—Hearn, Rumble, Carroll, Lord, Scanland, Strozier, Fanning and Hathcock.

Half-mile—Dewar, Blalock, Hinton, Quillian, Hutchinson, Hearn, Trimble and Murry.

Pole Vault—Johnson, Woodruff, Spear, Blalock, Adams and Rayne.

Broad Jump—Barron, Beddingfield, Johnson, Spear, Hearsey and King.

Low Hurdles—Bush, Spear, Lowrance, King and DeLoach.

Hammer Throw—Lord, Hearn, Rumble, Spear, Fanning, Strozier and Hathcock.

High Hurdle—Bush, King, Lowrance, Spear, Rhodes, Duncan, Lewis and Brown.

Mile Run—Hutchinson, Blalock, Smith, Fletcher, Murry, Candler, Mabbet and Quillian.

The interstae track meet will be held in Atlanta Monday, May 8, between Emory, Georgia and Tech.

Manager Scanland says: "Although Tech has never been successfully accused of giving any team any trouble on the track, we have two defeats chalked up to us by Georgia, and this onesidedness we intend to remedy in the next meet.

From the present outlook I think we stand an excellent show to win, and I am sure we will give Georgia and Tech a tight race for the rag.

OUTING WITH A KODAK.

YOUR VACATION can be spent with more pleasure and profit with a kodak. Get the best, at 14 Whitehall, on the viaduct. Amateur finishing. Fresh supplies just received.

GREAT EPIDEMIC OF MEASLES.

Mrs. Chandler Duncan, of Bowman, Succumbs to Disease.

Bowman, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—There has been the greatest epidemic of measles in this town in its history. There is not a child in the public schools that has not had measles. The disease has been in 75 per cent of the homes represented in school. Mrs. Chandler Murphy died today with a relapse attack. She leaves a husband and a large family of boys, ranging from 18 months to 18 years. No other deaths are attributed to measles.

Second Series of League Games at
PIEDMONT PARK—
ATLANTA vs. MONTGOMERY
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.
Ladies' Day Tuesday—Game Called 3.30 P. M.

GAMES BOOKED FOR THIS WEEK

Tech Will Play the Georgia Team Saturday Afternoon.

Game Will Count in the Race for the State Championship — Georgia College Teams Are Ranked with the Best of Them.

Games Played This Week.

Monday.

Mercer in Auburn.
Furman and Wake Forest, in Charlotte.
Georgia and Wofford, in Gainesville.
South Carolina and Davidson, at Winston.
Sewanee and Cumberland, at Sewanee.
North Carolina and N. C. A. and M., at Raleigh.

Tuesday.

Georgia and Wofford, in Gainesville.
Furman and Trinity, at Durham.
Davidson and St. Johns, at Greensboro.
Sewanee and Cumberland, in Sewanee.

Wednesday.

Guilford and Furman, at Guilford.
Clemson and Wofford, at Clemson.
Cumberland and Sewanee, in Sewanee.
Mercer and Alabama, in Tuscaloosa.
North Carolina and St. Johns, at Chapel Hill.

Thursday.

Georgia and Tech, in Atlanta.
Mercer and Alabama (two games) in Tuscaloosa.
Tennessee and Vanderbilt, in Knoxville.
Trinity and St. Johns, in Durham.
Davidson and Welsh Neck, in Davidson.

Friday.

Georgia and Auburn, in Auburn.
Vanderbilt and Tennessee, in Knoxville.
Erskine and Newberry, in Greenwood.
S. W. B. U. and Mississippi, at Clinton, Miss.
Sewanee and Nashville, in Sewanee.
South Carolina and Charleston, in Charleston.

Saturday.

Georgia Tech and Mercer, in Atlanta.
Georgia and Auburn, in Auburn (double header).
Vanderbilt and Tennessee, in Knoxville.
Furman and Wofford, at Spartanburg.
Erskine and Charleston, at Due West.
S. W. B. U. and Mississippi, at Clinton, Miss.
Sewanee and Nashville, in Nashville.

The battle for the state championship of Georgia will be on in earnest this week, with Atlanta as the storm center, and Tech having the better chance to come out on top.

Two of the games for the championship will be played in Atlanta, Tech playing Georgia Thursday and Mercer Saturday afternoon, and both clubs are decidedly anxious to win from the Smithies, who up to date have won from Georgia, Trinity, two games from Newberry, and one from Clemson, with a single loss to Clemson.

Being the home team, as a matter of course, Tech will have all the beter of it for this week at least, and Coach Heisman is doing his utmost to get his club in shape to take both games.

Georgia and Tech have already played one game, but according to an arrangement entered into some time ago between the two managers of the teams, this game is not to count in the standing of the league, owing to the impossibility of persuading Mercer to perfect a four-game arrangement with both Georgia and the Tech.

Georgia is taking a hard trip this week and will have her hands full if she plays and wins the greater part of the games scheduled.

The team opens up in Gainesville with a couple of games Monday and Tuesday against the Wofford team, which is a swift bunch of ball players.

Wednesday there is a rest given the team, but Thursday Georgia must test conclusions with Tech on her own diamond. Having already played one game on it, however, the Georgia boys believe that they have mastered all the things necessary to be mastered, and will be able to show Tech a very much improved team.

Friday and Saturday the Georgia team is slated for three games in Auburn, which completes the trip.

Mercer also starts away for a trip of a few days, playing Auburn one game in Auburn, and Alabama three games, before reaching Atlanta for the final game of the trip with the Tech boys.

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Mourning Calls Coming Back.

(From The New York Press.)

More and more metropolitan matrons are coming around to the old fashion of receiving morning calls. Time was when it was thoroughly correct to drop into a boudoir any time between 10 o'clock and luncheon, and sparkling was the chit-chat in which hostess and callers indulged, for their brains were fresh from slumber and there was no space for for weariness such as the easily bored would be certain to acquire later in the day. Then the custom faded—doubtless because New Yorkers of the preceding generation became too busy amassing millions to go in for that sort of thing. Now the fashion is being revived. Mrs. Forbes McCreary, for example, is at home to her really intimate friends for an hour before the noon repast, and her lead is being folowed by dozens of her neighbors. Society must have novelties, if it has to go to the misty, musty past for them.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE IS STRONGER THAN EVER

Managers of the Teams Tell Their Strength and Their Hopes for The Constitution---Season Opened Up Well.

By Robert Moran.

THE dawning of another season has come in the South Atlantic League, the youngest of Dixie's baseball certainties.

Already a number of games has been played by the clubs of this league, each contest showing the splendid ability of the managers in gathering together players capable of playing so fast a game.

In fact, the strength of the league was clearly shown in the games played by three members of this league against the Atlanta club.

Atlanta met Augusta, Macon and Jacksonville, three of the strongest clubs in the league, and all three showed up in excellent form.

The Firecrackers ripped open one game with Augusta and lost the other in a close contest through excellent pitching by Cycotte, the youngster given to Augusta by the Detroits.

In the Atlanta-Macon series, an even break was again the result. In the first mix-up of the season Macon seemed to have things all her own way, her men playing with the nerve and skill of veterans. Saturday, the day after this victory, the Southern Leaguers went after their brothers of the bat and ball, with the result of an overwhelming victory.

Never had a young league started out under more auspicious skies. One year has passed since the organization, and this league is looked upon as a certainty, no longer as a possibility, for perpetuation.

Through an unfortunately big start in the earlier part of the season, Macon in 1904 shot far to the front, heading all the other clubs and killing Macon interest from the start. This year Macon will have to fight for every point in order to raise another pennant and place it beside the one to be hoisted in the Central City park Monday.

The Constitution has requested and obtained from the different managers of the clubs of the South Atlantic League the names of the men on their list who will this year battle for the pennant, with personal opinions of the worth of their teams.

What President Boyer Thinks.

"It is my opinion as president of the South Atlantic League that the league is at least 25 per cent stronger for 1905 than in 1904. We are starting with a strong lot of managers.

"In each city improvements have been made on every park, and our facilities to accommodate the crowd are much better this season than last.

"Our schedule consists of 130 games, each club playing 65 games at home and 65 abroad.

"We have a very competent staff of umpires, consisting of Arlie Latham, last season with the Southern League; J. J. Kelly and John P. Keefe, last season with the Western League. With such a staff of umpires, good, clean ball is assured.

"Last season in every city we drew a great number of ladies, and for this season we have adopted the same rule, that is, allowing two ladies' days each week, as the Southern league. All in all, our prospects for the coming season are much brighter than last. Then we were a new league, practically unknown, while now we are recognized as a prosperous minor league, our success last year being almost phenomenal.

"CHARLES W. BOYER."

The Savannah Team.

President Boyer writes as the owner of the Savannah club of the conditions of his club as follows:

"Our players signed for this season are as follows:

"Catchers, H. E. Holmes, Dayton, Ohio, last season with Savannah; Chip Hanford, Chicago, Ills., last season with Youngstown, Ohio; Tim O'Rouke, Philadelphia, Pa., last season with Atlantic City. Pitchers, Harry Kane, St. Louis, Mo., last season at Clarksdale, Miss.; W. H. Deaver, Dayton, Ohio, last season with Pine Bluff, Ark.; Ralph Savidge, Mifflinville, Pa., last season with Savannah; Walter Manning, Chambersburg, Pa., last season with Lebanon, Pa., in Tri-State League; August Hoff, Toledo, Ohio, last season with Norwich, Conn.; M. F. Cassidy, Philadelphia, Pa., last season with Tri-State League; Criss Heisman, Cincinnati, Ohio, last season with Columbia, S. C. First base, Charles Shaffer, last season with Butte, Montana; second base, Tom Logan, last season with York, Pa., champions Tri-State League; third base, H. H. Mowery, Chambersburg, Pa., last season with Williamsport, Pa., Tri-tSate League; short stop, William B. Oyler, Jr., Newville, Pa., last season with Savannah; left field, Dan Burt, Toledo, Ohio, last season with Savannah; center field, H. H. Howard, Vicksburg, Miss., last season with Baton Rouge, La.; right field, W. D. Gaston, Chattanooga, Tenn., last season with Clarksdale, Miss.

"The team is made up mostly of young players, Shaffer, the playing manager, being one of the oldest players on the team. In securing Shaffer the club made a "ten strike," as he is a good first baseman, fine hitter and one of the greatest coachers in the business.

"CHARLES BOYER."

Viewpoint in Augusta.

"I see where Savannah has been claiming the pennant, but I believe that there are other clubs in the league every bit as strong as the Savannah club, and as likely to win out in the end," says Andy Roth, of Augusta.

"I like the looks of the Charleston club, while Macon also has a strong team. But my men please me, and I believe that I will be in the running.

The players I have signed up for the season follow:

Pitchers—Cycotte from Detroit; Holmes from the Kitty League; Whipple, last season with Macon; McLoughlin, last season with Augusta; Polohow, who played last season with Montgomery and Macon, and Battle, a North Carolina pitcher.

Infielders—Jordan, first base, of Baltimore, who was last season with Albany, in the New York State League; Engle, second base, last season an outfielder of Augusta; Meehan, shortstop, of Philadelphia, last season with the Tri-State outlaws and Ruhland, of Jacksonville in 1904, and McGilligan, of the Pacific National League, at third base.

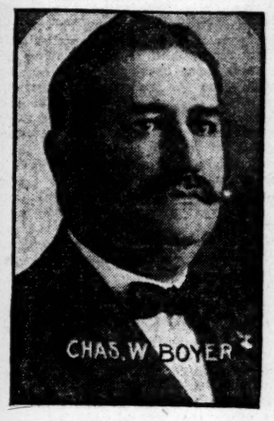
Outfielders—Leidy, of Munroe, last season, is one of my outfielders, the other two being Cobb, of the Tri-State League in Tennessee and Alabama, and Smith, of Dayton, O.

"I will do a good deal of the catching. I had a good deal of trouble this season in landing a good pitching staff, but finally got out, hustled for awhile and am now satisfied.

"ANDY ROTH.

Billy Smith Is Confident.

"I will have two of the best catchers in the south," writes Billy Smith, "in Harnish, who was with me last season, and Evers, who was with Albany, N. Y., the past two seasons in the New York State League.



PRESIDENT BOYER,
Of the South Atlantic League and Owner of the Savannah Franchise

"On first I have Jim Fox, who was with Wheeling, W. Va., in the Central League, two seasons, and C. A. Peipho, who was with Cairo, Ills., in the K. I. T. League, on second base.

"At short I have the best man in the South Atlantic League, last year in Paul Sentell. On third base I have Perry Lipe, the star of the South Atlantic League last season. In left field is Ely Kaphan, from Atlanta, who has been playing with the Galveston Texas team the past two years. He is a good hitter and fine fielder. In right field I have George Stinson, who was second in the South Atlantic League in hitting. In center field I will play myself.

"I consider my team much stronger than last year. I have all old heads in the in and outfield, and two old head catchers.

"I have not picked my pitchers yet, but I have Segars, Justis, Dwyer, Thomas, Dovey, George and Laval.

"W. A. SMITH, Manager."

What Pender Has To Say.

Bob Pender, manager of the Jacksonville team, writes as follows to The Constitution:

"I cannot express an opinion as to the relative strength of the clubs of the South Atlantic League. From the exhibition games played in the league each club seems to be stronger, but it is pretty hard to pick a ball team or a player until the actual season starts.

"I am not claiming any pennant down here, but am confident of making all of the South Atlantic League clubs go some to beat me.

"My list of players follows:

"Pitchers—Brackem, with Little Rock and Baton Rouge in 1904; Vernuelle, from Pine Bluff; Schwenk, of Vicksburg; with Persons and Chapple, of Jacksonville.

"Catchers—Robinson and Curran, both with Jacksonville last season.

"Infielders—First base, Bob Pender, of Baton Rouge in 1902, 1903 and 1904; second base, Hennager, of Shreveport; third base, Frost, of Natchez, and short stop, Newham, of Jacksonville.

Outfielders—Viola, of Jacksonvillt; Gnadinger, of Baton Rouge; Dingle, of Jacksonville, and extra, Hoffman, of Greenville, Miss.

"BOB PENDER.

Eddie Ashenback Writes.

"The Constitution—Charleston will open its second season in the South Atlantic League Wednesday, with Columbia as the opening day attraction.

"Since the close of last season I have made extensive improvements at the playing grounds at Hampton park. The outfield which heretofore has been anything but level, has been graded, a section of the bleachers enlarged, a row of box seats have been erected along the third-base line, and the seating capacity will be a trifle over 2,000.

"The Charleston club this season is conceded by local fans at least 40 per cent stronger then last season's team.

"With the addition of a hard hitting outfielder the locals will doubtless be in the race from the drop of the flag.

"Charleston i svery strong behind the bat in Sid Smith and Munson. Smith has been returned from Pittsburg, and his reputation with the stick is well known. Munson was secured from the St. Louis American League club, and his work against the Bostons has demonstrated his ability.

"In Murray, Turner, Dummy Rosson and Cooper, Charleston has a quartet of pitchers second to none in the South Atlantic League.

"It is likely that Rosson will play an outfield position until a regular outfielder is secured.

"Big Pat Newman, a six-footer, hailing from Texas, will be Dad LaRocque's successor on the initial sack this season. Newman is a husky youngster, and has shown marked ability in the recent games against major leaguers.

"Leon DeMontreville, a brother of last season's Atlanta second baseman, will hold down shortstop. DeMontreville was secured from the Indianapolis club of the American Associaflon, where he did good work.

"Pete Tibalt, third baseman, is a player of experience, and last season did creditable work for the Terre Haute club of the Central League, and is a hitter of the most pronounced type. In Newman, Demontreville, McGerran and Tibald Charleston has an infield that will compare favorably with any in league balldom.

"Guy Gunter is the only outfielder that has reported up-to-date.

"I want to go on record as saying—contrary to all other reports—that I am not claiming any championships this early in the season. Pennants won, on paper, in the spring sometimes look ossified at the close of the season. My Charleston club will be a contender all season, barring accidents, and if good, clean ball is a criterion we will at least have a say as to who will "cop" the bunting this season.

"ED ASHENBACK."

Earle Has Good Team.

Manager Earle, of Columbia, is not downcast by the loss of games to Charleston, since the games have all been close, and played in Charleston, which counts for a good deal in the baseball game.

Bill Earle is still feeling the loss of Dexter and Shea, his two star players, who are now the property of the Atlanta club. Earle has hopes of making up for this loss, but would like to get his two men back for another season.

Shaver, Buesse and Wallace are playing the outfield, with Daily on third base, Sweeny at short, Kuhn, an old man at second, and Sabrie on first base. Ashton is one of his most promising pitchers, while Earle himself and Buesse are doing the catching.

MANAGER EARLE SHOT BY NEGRO

Columbia Baseball Chief Has a Narrow Escape From Death.

Augusta, Ga., April 23.—(Special.)—It is probably due to the good graces of a collar button that Manager Billy Earle, of the Columbia baseball club, is not a dead man.

While on the way from Charleston to Augusta yesterday morning, a malicious negro fired a pistol bullet through the train, striking Earle in the throat. Fortunately it had passed through the panel, instead of the glass, and landed on the manager's collar button, and being partly spent, glanced.

A flesh wound was caused, and the shock produced considerable swelling and soreness. He could hardly speak when he arrived here. He was attended by a physician before being able to go on to Macon, where his team plays today, but he will be unable, even if complications do not arrive, to play on the team for a week or more.

The accident occurred about 30 miles above Charleston. The negro, who was with a crowd, all apparently drunk, was seen, but not recognized. The railroad authorities are endeavoring to apprehend him.

UNDER JOCKEY CLUB RULES.

Secretary of St. Louis Fair Association States Racing Conditions.

St. Louis, April 23.—Secretary Hashmeister, of the St. Louis Fair Association, as a result of the receipt of numerous letters asking whether horses racing at American Turf Association meetings would be allowed to keep their St. Louis stake engagements, made the following statement today:

"The various meetings to be conducted at the Fair Grounds track will all be run strictly under the rules of the Western Jockey Club. As these rules prohibit the owner of any horse racing at an unrecognized meeting from taking part in racing under Western Jockey Club rules, no horses which have thus become disqualified will be permitted to start in any kind of a race over the Fair Grounds track."

Mr. Hachmeister also calls attention to the second section of rule 84 of the Western Jockey Club's code, which reads:

"Any entry or subscription fee paid in a stake, in respect to a horse which, or the owner of which is subsequently debarred from the privilege of the course, shall not be returned."

This means that owners who have bolted to the Corrigan Association will be held responsible for all stake liabilities incurred up to the time of their disqualification and forfeit order issued. These forfeit orders, of course, can hardly be collected unless the delinquents should be later permitted to return to the fold, and even if such action is taken, it is assumed that the applicant for reinstatement would first have to make good all such obligations.

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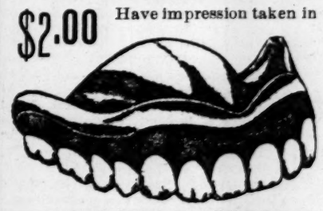
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"THE REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF THE BIBLE AND THE REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF TODAY"

—Rev. Dr. Len G. Broughton

Daniel the Hero of the Associated Order of "No" Tribe.

Text: But Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king's meat, nor with the wine which he drank." Daniel 1:8.

The meaning of the word "Daniel" is a splendid motto for every young man and woman. It means "God is my judge." Please note this, "God is my judge;" not the public, not the rich, not the poor, not the learned, not public sentiment, not mother, or father, or sweetheart, but God. No wonder such a character as this succeeded. The man who makes God his judge in all matters is bound to succeed. He may not be very popular, indeed he will not be; many people will accuse him of narrowness and bigotry, but with God as his judge he will have an easy conscience and a blessed assurance.

Daniel was a Hebrew captive, taken from Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar. A number of young men were carried over from Jerusalem to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar. They were taken for special service in the cause of the king.

Daniel was one of the captives specially selected to be taught the Chaldean tongue and instructed in the ways of Babylon. This was quite a compliment. It should stimulate every one of us today. The eye of the world is ever upon us; there is never a time when we are not on trial. Men of business are looking out for promising young men and women. A gentleman of large business experience in one of our great northern cities recently said to me, that in many large business concerns men were employed to look out for promising young men and women. He said it was a sort of secret detective work. Young men and women are spotted, and looked up and studied. When a worthy character was found he or she would instantly be reported on.

It was so with Daniel. The king of Babylon was a shrewd man. He had his agents instructed to look out for worthy young men. This is how Daniel got before the world. His character in Babylon was such as to impress the king, who took charge of him and placed him in line of promotion.

The First Great Test.

In Babylon Daniel had his first great test. It was just such a test as every young man and woman has who comes into a great city to live. Babylon was the greatest city of the world at that time. It occupied an area in extent double that of London. Its population was about 1,200,000. In it was all kinds of vice. Perhaps no city in the world ever had such immorality.

Here is where Daniel received his first test. Oh, how few young men and women; yes, how few among the best of us, can so heroically stand the test of a big city, especially when we are strangers to the people. Men who know conditions are free to comment upon this fact. Not long ago I received a letter from a very distinguished pastor in New York. He wrote concerning a young woman, a beautiful character at home, who had gone to New York looking for opportunities for the gratification of her ambitions.

He described her dangers, and closed his letter by saying: "Whatever you do, get this girl away from New York. A girl in New York without employment, especially if she is beautiful, might as well be in hell."

How true this is, not only of girls in our cities, but boys as well. Are you just here from the country? Are you now just beginning to get your eyes open to city ways? Have you maintained your integrity thus far? If so, I beg you to get the Daniel spirit. Remember that your future depends upon the impression you make at present.

The "No" Tribe.

The next test that Daniel had was, as a member of the Associated Order of the "No" Tribe. There were four members of this order: Shadrach, Meshack, Abednego and Daniel. They were all four captives from Jerusalem. They had been trained according to the Jewish religion. They were faithful in Jerusalem and could not be less so in Babylon.

The cardinal principle of their order was to say "no" to temptation. I like that kind of society. I wish we had a thousand of them in Atlanta. They would not be very popular, not half so popular as the Masons, Odd Fellows, Pythians, Red Men, Shriners, Elks or even the Associated Charities. I am afraid we could not get members enough in one order to fill the necessary offices. But we would have one order that stood for something.

Daniel found his training in this order very helpful at the table of the king. The direction was that all these young men, selected for promotion, should be fed upon the king's meat and wine. Most young men would have paid no attention to this. They would have argued, "In Rome, do as Rome does."

Conviction cuts no figure with most people. It is all policy. I get sick and tired of the policy seeking policy of today. We find it everywhere. In society, one woman is afraid to speak her mind about a matter lest she should offend some other woman. That is the reason we cannot break up the damnable practice of gambling among society women. There are enough good women in that circle to stop that business; to frown it into oblivion, provided they would not be so policy hunting. The same thing is true in every department of life. Business men have practically no conviction. They sell out for a trifle. If an issue is sprung they wait to learn public sentiment before they take a stand. The politician is the same way. He counts votes and then speaks. He always speaks on the side of the majority.

Churches and Christian people, I am sorry to say, are just as convictionless in many things as the people of the world. That is why Atlanta at this time is suffering the disgrace of disgraces. The municipal department of this city today is suffering the shame of shames. There has never been anything like it. There has never been anything like it, save once. Some of you doubtless know of what I speak. Can you tell me why it is tolerated? Can you tell me why the city government does not rise up and demand that it be purged of such glaring and disgraceful official conduct? It is because the Christian people of this city are cowards. We demand for the times nothing more than men. We have got everything else; what we now want is men, men who will regard their convictions.

Trust and Promotion.

Daniel stood this second test as well as he did his first. When the king's meat and wine was set before him, he said, "No." "He purposed in his heart" that he would not take it. Head resolutions are good, but they are not lasting. Just as wisdom passeth knowledge, so a good resolution passes the head and roots itself in the heart. His refusal to take meat and wine was because of principle; it was religious and not ethical.

The trouble with most of our efforts to advance civilization and do good to our fellow man is just at this point. We stress the power of the will too far. We tell the drunkard that he can quit drinking; the morphine eater that he can quit morphine; the man bound by the chains of lust that he can break them and be free. All this may be true in part; it is true in part, but only a small part. The reforms of the world and the resolutions of men must penetrate the heart as well as the head. We need what Daniel had, the religion of our fathers. I have no confidence in any reformation which does not proceed from the heart.

"Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not." No doubt he had a war to do it. His first war was with his head. His head said to his heart: "You are a fool. This is the king's order. You must please him, or else you will have no chance for promotion." That is the way the head always argues. That is the reason why there are so many cowards; why it is so hard to get men and women to stand up to their convictions; the head is allowed to dictate to the heart. His next war was with his companions. Of course, they said he was a fool. The man who listens to public sentiment will always see the folly of heart action.

But Daniel won out on this wise. He listened to his heart which said: "You had better be right, than popular." His course, while at first seemed hurtful, afterwards proved a blessing. God stood by him and gave him knowledge and skill in all learning and wisdom. Moreover he gave him understanding in all visions and dreams. The king became very proud of him, so that there was none like him.

This is always the reward of staying on the Lord's side. My friends hear me when I say, that the one great need of the hour is men and women who will dare to stand to God and the right.

Interpreter of Dreams.

We pass now over much of the interesting history of Daniel to see him as interpreter of dreams. The first thing of these is the dream of Nebuchadnezzar. He had seen a vision of a great image with a head of fine gold, his breast and his arms of silver, his belly and his thighs of brass, his legs of iron, his feet part of iron and part of clay. It greatly disturbed the king, and after trying everything imaginable he sought Daniel. Nebuchadnezzar was like most wicked men of today; he was perfectly willing to turn to God when he needed help. The other day a little babe lay sick. The father was not a Christian; he never prayed to the Christian's God. But when he saw the life of his little child hanging in the balances, and realized the helplessness of the doctor, he went for his wife's pastor and begged that he get everybody to pray. Pity the man who only cares for God to use him.

Daniel was equal to the emergency, and with great boldness made known to the king the meaning of his dream. It was an awful interpretation, but Daniel was too true to color it, though the king would be much hurt.

The interpretation was this: A stronger empire is to overthrow Babylon. Daniel lived to see that his interpretation was true.

A Wine-Drinking Banquet.

The next important interpretation is that of the handwriting on the wall. Comparatively nothing is heard of him for a long period of time. That he had occupied many prominent places in the government we are sure. Belshazzar now reigns king of Babylon. Almost at the beginning of his reign he made a great feast to a thousand of his lords. It lasted, perhaps, for fourteen days. Great carousing and reveling were enjoyed. He had present his lords, his princes, his satraps, the mighty men of Babylon, together with his wives and concubines. They drank toasts to the gods of gold silver, brass, iron, wood and stone. What a pattern for the men of today, and how well it is carried out. The god of gold, silver, iron and brass is worshiped today. He is the popular god of the world. I am sorry to say of the church also. John, in his vision on the Isle of Patmos, arraigned the church at Laodicea because they said: "I am rich and have no need of anything." He might just as well say the same of the church today. She is living in the Laodicean age. Let us be careful, therefore, how we abuse Belshazzar until we exhaust ourselves in the opposite direction.

Even Christian men are so pagan that they can not give a feast or a banquet without serving wine or other intoxicants. Thank God, there are some who will not. I learned the other day of such a man in our city. The state dental convention was soon to meet here. The committee on arrangements met to consider the entertainment of the body. It was proposed by the committee that a barbecue be given by the local dentists and beer be served. Thank God for one voice of protest. One of the dentists present proposed to leave off the beer. He said he was a Christian man, and the majority of the profession was made up of Christian men: that he was opposed to perpetuating a pagan custom. His proposition called forth a howling protest. Of course, it did; the devil always has enough men on such occasions to howl down a man of convictions. They accused him of all sorts of narrowness and bigotry, but he stood his ground, though his proposition was lost. What was his course then? As a Christian man with convictions, there was only one course left, and that was to get up and walk out, which he did.

Don't abuse Belshazzar, I repeat, until we ourselves are without guilt. The banqueters of today are doing the same thing. If I were to stop here and tell you of some of the disgraceful drunks that have occurred at college commencement banquets and professional banquets recently it would almost make the hair stand on your head.

Belshazzar's experience, however, was a bit more startling than the average banqueter has. While he revelled, the hand was seen writing on the wall. I can almost picture the scene: "Stop! No more drinking for a minute, if you please. Let every tongue be still. Don't breathe, if possible. Yonder is a hand on the wall of the banqueting chamber. My God; it writes. How strange that writing; it is even stranger to him than the hand that writes:

"'Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin:

"'Mene: God hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished it.

"'Tekel: Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting.

"'Upharsin: Thy kingdom is divided, and given to the Medes and Persians.'"

No wonder Belshazzar is found bereft of his reason and trembling from head to foot. The hand of God not only writes upon the wall, but it drags from the vault of memory the awful deeds of a misspent life. Daniel gives the interpretation. Oh, what an awful rendering it is. "Thou art weighed in the balances and art found wanting. Oh, unsaved soul, this is equally as great a warning to you. See, today the balances of God are swinging. In one side is your soul, with all of its guilt; in the other is Christ the Lord: Guilt and condemnation against righteousness and judgment.

The Conspiracy of Hell.

We pass now over into the reign of Darius. Daniel is now getting along in years. His faithfulness and his promotion has riled many who are jealous and envious of him, and they conspire with hell for his defeat.

They get the king to sign a decree to the effect that no man should pray to God. The penalty was a lion's den. But Daniel pays no attention to the decree. He was no sickly Christian of the twentieth century. What cared he for a lion's den, when God and peace reigned within? I fancy Daniel had many advisors about this time. I have fancied them saying:

"Daniel, have you heard the news?"

"What news?"

"Why the king has issued a decree against praying to your God, and he has provided, as a punishment, death in a lion's den."

Then I can hear Daniel say:

"Well, I am very sorry; I hate to break the law; I hate to displease the king; I don't like the idea of going to the lion's den—I never liked wild beasts and am specially not found of lions."

"Well, Daniel," they say, "we are glad to hear you talk that way. Maybe you won't be silly enough to let the king hear about your praying. Of course, you will pray, but you will pray in secret."

"Will I? Not much. I propsoe to acknowledge God in my praying just like I have always done."

"But what about the lion's den?"

"Why, if that is the way the Lord wants me to go, let me go. I am not going to deny God, king or no king, lions or no lions."

Victory in Defeat.

We all are familiar with the result of this brave stand. How, because he remained true to his God, he was thrust into the den of lions. But, thank God, not to be chewed up! God went ahead of him and paid him for his faithfulness. When Daniel got in the lion's den he found that God had so tamed the beast that instead of chewing him to pieces he made himself a pillow on which Daniel reclined his head and rested from his toils.

Again, I say, just like God. Oh, young men and women, can you take it in? The world is full of such victories. The trouble is, we are so ignorant of them. Right here in our own city is a young woman today engaged in one of the very best positions. She is a magnificent woman in every particular. I happen to know a bit of her history. A few years ago she began her business career. She had a position with an unscrupulous man. Her salary was not large and her prospects not very bright. It seemed very necessary that she should hold her position. She had responsibilities upon her that were heavy. But there came a time when to hold her position she had to submit to things she regarded to be dishonest and wrong. She stood it as long as she could, and finally said: "Another suggestion to me of this kind and I walk out." It was not long before the suggestion came and she immediately walked out. You talk about heroines, that woman was a herbine indeed, and I believe there are thousands in this city like her. The world does not know what the working girl of today has to resist; nor does it know how large a per cent of them are resisting. They are a great band.

But what of her after her position was given up? Why, it was not long before God took charge of her, and today she would frown upon such a position as she then occupied. It is just like God. He never forsakes us when we take our stand on the side of right.

A Pathetic Scene.

One of the most pathetic scenes that was ever witnessed in a court house was recently in the city of Athens. It was during my recent series of meetings there. One of the brightest young men going was convicted of forgery. He had been brought from Richmond, Va., for the trial. Just before the judge went to sentence him to the penitentiary he arose and told the Judge all about himself. That he was from Tennessee, and a son of an ex-member of the confederate congress. That he had a noble Christian mother. He produced evidence of his graduation from the University of Virginia in both law and literary departments.

He then went on to tell how he began the practice of his profession in Washington city and gave evidence of his unprecedented success. His first temptation was to drink. This he yielded to, and soon was in the clutches of the devil. He lost his standing, and was turned away from his father's home. He said his great trouble was morphine. That he had been a constant user of morphine for a number of years. To get it he had forged and stolen wherever he had been. That he had served in the penitentiaries of Florida and Virginia, and at the time was preparing to serve a sentence in Georgia.

The story of his life sounded like a romance, but it was told in the most beautiful language I ever read.

He finally told the judge that he had given his heart to Christ and had lost the taste for the drug, and that by the help of God he proposed to live a Christian life. It is said that there was not a dry tear in the house when he gave this story. The judge and solicitor set him free, while the lawyers gave him clothes and money with which to go home.

Athens was greatly stirred by the incident, and especially so now that the news has come that he is preaching the gospel.

Oh, my friends, it does not pay to tamper with sin. In the power of Christ say no today.

ST. ANTHONY.

The Fort McPherson choir, with orchestra, rendered the music of the mass in a most beautiful manner at the morning service. Rev. Father Charnard, S. J., of Macon, officiated, and Father Jackson preached on the feast. He said in part:

"'He is risen. He is not here. Behold the place where they laid Him.'

"The Jewish Pasch was a type and figure of our Christian Easter. Our Lord was the true paschal lamb that was slain from the beginning of the world. His blood, poured upon the souls of men, was to save them from eternal destruction. He was the great law giver and Savior of mankind. When our Savior rose from the dead He proclaimed the deliverance of the whole human race from the bondage of Satan. And the event marked His personal triumph over death and hell. The paschal lamb was a figure of Christ.

"The bondage of the people of Israel was the figure of the bondage of the whole human race under the tyranny of Satan. The death of Christ was the emancipation of the whole human race. It was a personal victory, not over His enemies, but over the conditions which made this life a death, and this earth a tomb. In order to appreciate the change that was wrought by the coming of Christ, we have only to consider the condition of mankind at His coming. The world today glories in her freedom, and makes liberty its god, not always stopping to reflect that the boon was a part of the Easter message to the world.

"Christ is the liberator and emancipator of mankind. It is this that forms the subject of today's rejoicing. It was a personal triumph for our Lord; but not over His personal enemies. Jesus Christ had no hatred for any man. He died for all men. In expiring on the cross He prayed for those who crucified Him. He had no war to make on poor humanity.

"The triumph of Christ was over these conditions that like a devil fish had the bodies and souls of men in their grasp, from which it was impossible to extricate them, except by the awful sacrifice of the life of the Son of Man. Our Savior had given His apostles to understand that He came to destroy the empire of sin. This spiritual thraldom of sin was an object of faith and the power of Christ to destroy it had to be accepted on faith, but Jesus Christ vouchsafed to give us absolute proof of such power by demonstrating that He was the Lord of life and death.

"The church is said to be a living miracle. She is a miracle of a miracle. The church was founded by the risen Christ. The apostles were commissioned by the risen Christ. They received the power of binding and loosing from the risen Christ. The great spiritual empire which we call the church was founded by the risen Christ. The church can be said to have come forth from the tomb on Easter Sunday. If Christ did not rise from the dead, then there is no church, no apostolate, no Christian ministry, no christendom.

"This feast of the resurrection is our feast also. For as Christ died for us, we are privileged to rise with Him. Through the entire gospel this one thought runs, that Christ in dying destroyed death, and in rising again opened for us the gates of life. This world is merely the shadow of death. If we would enter into life, our Lord says, we must keep His commandments. The man who lives in sin is dead. The man who is the slave of vice is the occupant of a living tomb. Today we are privileged to rise from death and to come forth from the tomb like our Savior, to die no more.

"Easter Sunday is then for us a day of joyous deliverance. If we have died, let us die no more. If we have lived in darkness, let us come forth into the light, and being children of eternal life let us renounce forever the works of death, and being introduced into the light let us live on valiantly until we reach the light of eternal day. 'If you have risen with Christ,' says St. Paul, 'seek the things that are above, where Christ is, sitting at the right hand of the Father; know the things that are above, not those that are on the earth.' Study and strive. That is the Christian's first supreme law. Ours is a service of mind and heart, with all the strength and energy of both.

"This day is one of great joy for the holy mother of God. She shared with our blessed Lord all His sufferings. Today is for her a joyous recompense for all her sufferings. Outside of the Jerusalem that is above, there were not today two more joyous hearts than the heart of Jesus Christ and that of His holy mother. Therefore, in keeping with the sentiment of the church we can all say today, 'Let us rejoice and be glad.' This is the day which the Lord has made. And turning our thought to her who is with Him the one central figure of our compassionate contemplation, we can repeat likewise with the church, 'Queen of heaven rejoice.' Amen."

Father Jackson announced that Rev. Father Sullivan, of St. Louis, Mo., would preach at Fort McPherson Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday night at 8 p. m., also would preach at St. Anthony Thursday and Friday nights at 8 p. m. and next Sunday at 10 a. m.

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STOCKS STEADY IN LONDON.

Money More Plentiful Than Had Been Expected.

London, April 23.—Business on the stock exchange last week was interrupted by the holidays and the uncertainty of events in the Far East. Early in the week some bull operations reduced the commitments on Japanese bonds prior to the holidays, causing a slight easing. Otherwise, the market was cheerful and steady. Money was more plentiful than had been expected, and with returns from the country after the holidays and increasing bank reserve, there is renewed talk of a reduction of the bank rate in the near future. The feature of the quiet week was activity and erratic movements of Americans under Wall street influence. Northern Securities fluctuating vigorously, but generally prices were not materially altered during the week.

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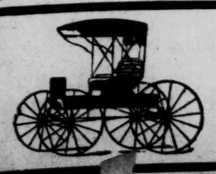
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SOLDIER DEAD TO BE CROWNED

Atlanta Pays Tribute to Confederate's Dead on Wednesday.

Notable Exercises Will Be Held at Oakland, and Parade Will Be One of the Largest the City Has Seen in Many Years.

Atlanta will pay a beautiful tribute on Wednesday to the soldier dead who sleep beneath the rolling lawn of Oakland.

The green mounds and the pale slabs before them will be bright with many garlands laid there by loving hands. A great parade will move from the center of the city, containing in its line of march white haired and aged veterans, young men in the full vigor of youth, and women, some whose eyes saw the sorrow of war and some to whom the grim plays are only a story.

To the sound of solemn music the long procession will move eastward to the slopes of Oakland, and there, beneath the shadow of the trees and surrounded by the marble memorials and the flower strewn graves General Clement A Evans will voice a tribute to the sleeping heroes in whose honor the day is set apart.

Then as the sun moves westward and the glare of the noon becomes the old gold of afternoon the young men, in long lines of blue and khaki, will load the rifles with the click and rattle of many locks, and at the command of "fire" the salute to the dead will ring out and echo in the quiet cemetery.

That is the outline of the programme arranged for Memorial day, and in its details it promises to be one of the most impressive occasions of the kind Atlanta has ever witnessed. Captain R. E. Park will be grand marshal of the day, and Major J. Van Holt Nash is his chief of staff. These gentlemen have left no stone unturned to make the day memorable.

In the big parade will appear the governor and his staff, the mayor and council, the Fifth regiment, G. S. T., other military and patriotic organizations, and above all, hosts of veterans and members of the Ladies' Memorial Association.

As usual the fire department will take a prominent part in the parade, and the drum corps will be one of the chief features of the march. Chief Joyner has arranged for several big two-horse wagons, some belonging to the department, and others to business houses, in which aged and infirm veterans will be carried to the cemetery. Arrangements have also been made by Major Nash for a number of big automobiles for a similar purpose.

The schools will be closed all day, and the ball game will begin later than usual in honor of the day, and if the weather permits, this will be one of the most impressive Memorial day celebrations in the history of the city.

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GREAT HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD

It is Older Than Bourbon or Hohenzollern --- How House Got Its Name.

The fact that two of the scions of the great house of Rothschild have come over from Vienna, to learn banking and finance as they are practiced in America, is the occasion of an interesting article by David Graham Phillips in the March number of the Cosmopolitan. Mr. Phillips, in his article, gives an historical survey of the rise to power of this greatest of modern banking houses, treating the Rothschilds, indeed, as more than a banking house, but rather as a European "first-class power." The only individual in the world whom Mr. Phillips regards as probably a rival of the house of Rothschild is that master of finance and industry, John D. Rockefeller, but it is his opinion that when Mr. Rockefeller passes away his power will probably pass also. Like the power of Napoleon, it is dependent on factors that are purely personal—individual tenacity and judgment and courage. What is it that leads us to suppose that the Rothschilds have created a real "empire?" Let Mr. Phillips answer: "Rothschilds come and Rothschilds go; Rothschild remains. The name has already stood for power longer than any other name in Europe except Romanoff. And, very probably, when Romanoff and Hohenzollern have joined Bourbon in exile, of English Saxe-Coburg and Italian Savoy and Austrian Hapsburg in puppetship, Rothschild will rule on in power or in the potentiality of power. Only the overthrow of private property rights, the foundation of the social order, could overthrow the empire of Rothschild."

The history of the house of Rothschild goes back to the year of the French revolution. The first of the name was one Mayer Amschel, known as Rothschild (Redshield), because his father had kept, in the Jewish quarter of Frankfort-on-the-Main, a curiosity shop with a red shield as its distinguishing sign. This little shop the youthful Amschel had transformed into a banking and commission house. He bought cotton goods in England and distributed them in Germany, and also made considerable profits from money lending. In 1806, when Napoleon was about to invade Germany, the Landgrave of Hesse had in cash about five million dollars, and he asked Amschel, of the Red Shield, to take care of it for him. Amschel sent it to his third son, Nathan Mayer, who was established at Manchester, England, as his agent for the purchase of cotton goods. The entire sum was, during the continuation of the Napoleonic era, at the disposal of the Rothschilds for speculation. Nathan once made a boast that in one five years' term he had increased his own capital twenty-five hundred times. What that capital was no one knows; but it is believed that his father had given him for the London branch not less than one hundred thousand dollars. After Napoleon had been dethroned, the Rothschilds offered to repay the Landgrave of Hesse, but the offer was declined, and even interest at 5 per cent was refused. Finally, an interest of 2 per cent a year was agreed upon; no back payments were permitted. The heirs of the Landgrave never received their money back until, 1823, when Napoleon was dead and Europe apparently at peace. This was what gave the Rothschild family its start, but the money itself was only a single factor, and without what Mr. Phillips calls the combination of coolness, judgment and impetuous daring that characterized Nathan Rothschild, it never would have conferred preeminent power on those who controlled it. One immediate result of the understanding was that the house of Rothschild became bankers and financial agents to all the important governments and sovereigns of Europe. Of the five sons of Amschel, the third, Nathan, to whom we have already referred, developed, as Mr. Phillips shows, into a greater financier than his father. The London branch, which Nathan established when hardly more than a boy, is today, after a hundred years, still the greatest English bank, with the single exception of the Bank of England.

One incident related by Mr. Phillips goes far to reveal the prominent characteristics of Nathan Rothschild. Nathan was a spectator of the battle of Waterloo. He stayed on the battle field until he saw with his own eyes Blucher's reenforcement of Wellington's exhausted army and the retreat of the French. Then he rode with all speed to Ostend, paid a boatman 5,000 francs to take him across the channel in stormy weather, landed on the English coast, and drove at full speed to London. What followed is well told by Mr. Phillips:

"Before him to London, indeed to all Europe, had gone the rumor that Wellington had been routed, that the Corsican was now more resplendent than he had been at any time since Friedland. Without pausing to change his dress or to eat, Nathan slouched into the stock exchange, shambled up to the pillar where he always stood, leaned there with drooped shoulders and with garments and face bearing the evidences of his perils and privations. He said not a word; he simply stood, a statue of defeat, disaster and despair. Everyone knew that the Rothschild stake was on the Allies. That statue seemed to them to tell the whole story. They sold—sold frantically—English funds, the funds of all the allies. And Nathan' agents, acting under orders which they themselves did not know the origin of, bought—bought—bought.

"When Nathan shuffled away to get sleep, Rothschild was to finance what Napoleon would have been to politics had he won Waterloo."

The Rothschild who is now the active head of the house is Baron Salamon Albert of Vienna. It is said that a policy of merciless weeding out of incompetents has been adopted. It is the invariable rule to put every male child born to the house through a system of training somewhat like that which the original Rothschild enforced upon his five sons. If the boy show taste and talent for finance, he is promoted and otherwise encouraged; if he prove an idler or incompetent, a fortune is bestowed upon him outright or in trust, and he is sent out to shift for himself. So numerous have been the intermarriages, and so faithful have the precepts of old Amschel to remain united as a family, and to look on wealth as a perpetual family trust, been heeded, that whenever a Rothschild dies the bulk of the estate, as a usual thing, goes back to the treasury of the house.

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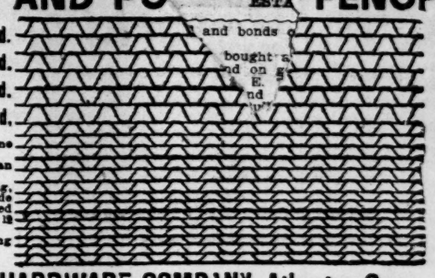
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LIVE AGENTS wanted everywhere to sell Lott's Rapid Steam Washer, the greatest seller of the twentieth century. J. B. Turner, sales agent, 41 and 43 West Mitchell street, Atlanta, Ga.

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WANTED—High class subscription book salesmen. Newest and best proposition on the market, particularly adapted to success in the south. New plan, valuable leads, inquiries, list of customers, introductions, and other systematic methods of assistance from the office. Address with particulars, Manager, 702 Peters building, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Single man with experience to sell Red Seal Lye to trade and manage advertising force traveling. State age, reference, habits and salary wanted. Address J. M. McDuell, manager, 1513 Oak street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A first-class wagon and carriage blacksmith to act as foreman in custom shop. Must be sober and a hustler. Good wages paid. Also want a good, experienced blacksmith helper. Address Hobbs & Knight, Tampa, Fla.

WANTED,
THREE horse teamster, two lumber stackers, three handy quick men to work around steam log puller; wages $1.25 per day and up; board $10. Gang edgeman, steam feed band mill setter; usual wages. Lathrop-Hatten Lumber Co., Riverside, Ala.

BARBER WANTED—First-class. No. 1220 Century bldg.

BY MANUFACTURING house, trusty assistant for branch office; $18 paid weekly. Position permanent. No investment required. Previous experience not essential. Address American Ed. Union, Como Block, Chicago.

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A NICE appearing office boy. Apply 419 Fourth National Bank bldg., 9 a. m. Monday.

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1 traveling man, $50.
1 printer, out of city.
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1 lady collector.
1 draughtsman and architect.
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Stenographers.
Bookkeepers.
Office men.
A nice appearing office boy.
Salesmen.
WE HAVE GOOD POSITIONS OPEN EVERY DAY. NO CHARGE UNLESS PLACED.
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YOUNG MAN as stenographer and assistant bookkeeper; must write good long hand. Small salary to begin, with good prospects for advancement. Address, giving reference, experience and salary wanted, P. O. box No. 643.

A COMPLETE mechanical engineering course below cost in the International Correspondence school, of Scranton, Pa.; entire outfit. Write J. F. S., 401 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Young unmarried men to solicit for portrait house; good positions and quick promotions for hustlers; references required. Call at 86 Auburn ave., April 24.

PLUMBING SCHOOLS.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing trade. Coyne Bros. Co. Schools of Practical Plumbing. Send for catalogue, 4973-75 Easton ave., St. Louis, Mo.; 107-9 W. Third st., Cincinnati, O.

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WANTED—Position by middle aged man as night watchman or any other position of similar nature. Can give very best of references. Address Night Watchman, care Constitution.

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WANTED—A competent cook; room on place. Apply 755 Peachtree.

A BEAUTIFUL 100-piece dinner set absolutely free for a few hours' pleasant work among your friends; nothing like it ever before heard of in Atlanta. Address Dinner Set Dept., Box 446, Atlanta, Ga.

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SEWING machine operators; wanted, a few female operators. Steady work. Good wages. Power machines. Apply Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills.

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TO COUPLE without children, 3 connecting rooms, hall and garden, on car line. Apply Penar Springs, South Decatur line.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

BY WELL-EDUCATED experienced young lady with good references, position as bill, stock clerk or general office assistant. Can use typewriter. Address X 1025 Empire bldg.

A YOUNG woman with ten years' experience as double entry bookkeeper wants position with mercantile establishment. Best references given and required. M., care Constitution.

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MONEY to loan at 5, 6 and 7 per cent interest; according to security offered, small expense and prompt attention. Only on real estate in and near Atlanta. S. B. Turman.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate; also buy real estate notes. We loan only our own money. Borrowing from us you save all agent's commission and you can get the money at once.

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20 sets beautiful dining room chairs, $4.50, $7.50, $10 and $12; 20 beautiful sideboards and tables to match.

Our furniture sample rooms, 56, 58 North Broad street is the place to find fine furniture at reasonable prices; furniture adapted to flats and apartment house uses; elegant, compact, reasonable.

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BEST ROOMS in the city for the money. Cafe attached. Everything new. 103½ South Forsyth street. Bell phone 1039; Standard 701.

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EXCELSIOR PLANT for sale, consisting of machines, 60 h.-p. engine and boiler, power press, belting. Sell all or part. Address Engine, care Constitution.

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OUR engraving plant is complete. We are specially fitted for making half-tones of the finest quality. The product of our factory is as fine as can be turned out in the east or west. For prices and particulars, address Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga., second floor Constitution building.

GOOD printing at reasonable prices. Note heads, 85c; bill heads, 85c, and envelopes 85c for 500 each. Terry Printing Company, 21 East Alabama street.

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WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

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Arrive From—		Depart To—	
*Nashville. . .	7:10 am	*Nashville. . .	8:35 am
Marietta . . .	8 35 am	Marietta. . .	12:10 pm
*Nashville . .	1 45 am	Nashville . ..	4:50 pm
Marietta . . .	2:50 pm	Marietta . . .	5:30 pm
*Nashville . .	7 35 pm	*Nashville . .	8:50 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
LaGrange. . . .	8 15 am	Montgomery...	5 30 am
*Selma.	1 40 am	*Montgomery..	12 .5 pm
Montgomery. .	3 20 pm	*Selma.	4 20 pm
*Selma.	11 35 pm	LaGrange.	5 30 pm
*Montgomery.	7 30 pm	*Montgomery.	11 15 pm
Suburban Trains—		Suburban Trains—	
Red Oak. . .	8 00 am	Red Oak..	3 00 am
College Park.	10 00 am	College Park..	8 30 am
Red Oak. . .	7 40 pm	Red Oak.... ...	12 15 pm
College Park.	5 50 pm	College Park...	4 45 pm
Red Oak.. ..	7 50 pm	Red Oak..... ..	6 05 pm

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
Norfolk. . .	7 40 am	Norfolk. . .	4 00 pm
New York. ..	3 55 pm	New York. ..	12 00 m'n
Clinton, S. C.	8 20 pm	Clinton, S. C.	7 .0 am
	2 05 pm	ingham	8 00 am

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
*Augusta. . ..	5 0r am	*Augusta. . ..	7 55 am
Conyers. . . .	6 45 am	Pell City. . . .	9 15 am
Covington. . .	7 45 am	Lithonia.	10 05 am
*Augusta. . . .	12 30 pm	*Augusta. . . .	3 30 pm
Lithonia. . . .	3 25 pm	Conyers. . . .	5 00 pm
Pell City. . . .	5 45 pm	Covington. . .	6 1.. pm
*Augusta. . .	8 15 pm	*Augusta. . . .	11 45 pm

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Arrive From— (Via W. & A. R. R.)		Depart To— (Via W. & A. R. R.)	
Knoxville. . .	7 30 am	Knoxville. . .	8 25 am
Knoxville. . .	7 30 pm	Murphy. . . .	8 25 am
Murphy. . . .	7 30 pm	Knoxville. . .	8 30 pm

*Daily except Sunday.

Southern Railway

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5:30 A. M.—NO. 13 DAILY, "CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI, LIMITED." A solid vestibuled train, Atlanta to Cincinnati without change. Sleeping car service to Chicago, composed of vestibuled day coaches and Pullman drawing room sleeping cars; arrives Rome 7:30 a. m.; Chattanooga 9:45 a. m.; Cincinnati 7:30 p. m.; Louisville 8:15 p. m.; Chicago 7:23 a. m. Cafe car service. All meals between Atlanta and Cincinnati.

5:40 A. M.—NO. 30 DAILY to Griffin and Columbus; arrives Griffin 7:11 a. m.; Columbus 9:50 a. m.

5:55 A. M.—NO. 16 DAILY.—Local to Macon, Brunswick and Jacksonville. Makes all stops, arriving Macon 8:55 a. m.; Brunswick 4 p. m.; Jacksonville 7:40 p. m.

6:10 A. M.—NO. 55 DAILY.—Pullman to Birmingham, Memphis and Kansas City, arrives Kansas City 9:45 a. m.

7 50 A. M.—NO. 12 DAILY.—Local to Charlotte, Danville and Richmond.

7:55 A. M.—NO. 7 DAILY.—Chattanooga.

12 NOON.—NO. 38 DAILY.—Washington and Southwestern limited. Sleeping, library, observation and club cars through without change. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrive Washington 6:42 a. m.; New York 12:43 p. m.

12:15 P. M.—NO. 8 DAILY.—Local to Macon; arrives McDonough 12:56 p. m.; Jackson 1:20 p. m.; Macon 2:30 p. m.

12:15 P. M.—NO. 40 DAILY.—New York Express. Day coaches between Atlanta and Washington. Sleepers between Atlanta, Charlotte, Richmond and Washington. Arrives Richmond 7 a. m.; Washington 10:15 a. m.; New York 3:15 p. m.

4:10 P. M.—NO. 10 DAILY.—Macon and Hawkinsville.

4:15 P. M.—NO. 37 DAILY.—Pullman sleeping car and day coaches to Birmingham and Memphis; arrives Memphis 7:15 a. m.

4:30 P. M.—NO. 28 DAILY

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"Yes," she said, toying with her scintillating necklace, "I cater to high society audiences."

"So I never heard," replied the interviewer. "And when they insist upon your responding to a curtain call do you tell of your childhood on the farm, etc."

The great actress twisted her Cupid-like lips.

"Well, I should say not! I tell them how many diamonds I own, how many bulldogs I have imported from England and how many times I have been divorced?"

(From Judge.)

Entering the house he clasps the fair young girl in his arms and bestows a rapturous kiss upon her lips.

"How dare you, sir!" she cries.

Then he sees his tremendous blunder. He has kissed the twin sister of his fiancee. After due and propert apologies he says:

"I shall always be afraid lest I make the same mistake again."

"And I," she replies, with a sisterly smile, "shall always be afraid lest you won't."

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"Say!" called the barkeeper over the phone, "send a man down here to make an inch. There's a guy down here impersonating an officer."

ing as he got a uniform or a badge on?" fend the sergeant.

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directors, W s. He made me give him a for thirty-six

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FARMS AND FARMERS.

REMEDY FOR CODLING MOTH, DESTRUCTION APPLE INSECT

The name codling moth is doubtless familiar to nearly every grower of that delicious fruit—the apple. It is also known to many who raise pears, as the latter are often injured to a considerable extent. To the scientist the codling moth is known by the name carpocapsa pomonella, and to the general public it is recognized as the apple worm.

The term "apple worm" represents this insect in the true sense, as it is while in the worm stage that its injury is apparent. The word codling moth really means the adult insect or moth, which is the parent of the worm that is found so frequently in apples and causing what is popularly known as "wormy fruit."

Probably not one fruit grower in a hundred, or several hundred, has ever seen the moth in its adult stage, unless in some insect collection. In fact, it is seldom observed on account of its diminutive size.

The adult codling moth is a beautiful little insect, of a dull mottled gray color, with a silvery white mark on each front wing. The wing expanse is less than 1 inch, and when the wings are folded the body appears to be a little over 1-2 inch in length and very small in size.

As the apple crop in Georgia is every year lessened to an extent of more than 50 per cent by the ravages of the codling moth, it seems advisable to warn the apple and pear growers of a great danger that could be largely averted by proper remedial measures. In order to show why the remedy recommended is advisable and practicable, it is necessary to explain briefly the life history of this pest.

LIFE HISTORY OF CODLING MOTH.

In a very few words, it is as follows: From each wormy apple last year a moth like that just described was developed. The worms left the apples and sought some place on the trees or in rubbish and there formed a cocoon in which the winter was passed. Early in the spring the worm in the cocoon changed to a pupa and thence to the adult moth. The moths always make their appearance at about the time the apple trees are in bloom. These moths mate within a few days, and by the time the apple blossoms are shedding, are ready to deposit eggs. The eggs are laid singly and for the most part in the blossom end, though sometimes eggs are deposited on any part of the apple. In a few days these eggs hatch into minute worms, which at once commence to eat their way into the apple. It is evident therefore if a poison spray can be applied while the blossom end of the apple is open, that a large number of the little worms just hatched will get a poison meal the first thing, and being so small they will be easily killed.

This, then, is the true secret of success in spraying to control the codling moth. Get the first application of poison on just after the petals have fallen, or as soon thereafter as possible, as at that time the calyx (blossom end) is wide open, and the apples all stand erect in such a position that a drop of mixture will be held as in a cup. A second and even in many cases a third spraying will be found beneficial, but the first application is most important.

The best way to apply poison to control the codling moth is in the form of Bordeaux mixture, with the addition of Paris green. The following formula is advised:

Bluestone (copper sulphate .. .. 4 lbs.
Quick lime .. .. 6 lbs
Paris green .. .. 6 ozs.
Water .. .. 50 gal.

To prepare, dissolve the bluestone in 25 gallons of water, slake the lime with a little water and dilute to 25 gallons, and then pour the two solutions together simultaneously into a third barrel. Add the Paris green in the form of a thin paste. Spray to cover every portion of the tree's surface and be sure that each little apple receives its coating. Have the spray as fine as possible, so that the solution will not run off.

By adhering to the following rules a great per cent of the apple crop may be saved:

1. Spray with Bordeaux and Paris green mixture just after the petals fall.
2. Repeat the application in ten days.
3. Spray a third time ten days or two weeks later.

This treatment will also help to control injurious fungus diseases of the apple and pear.

Note—Simple Paris green water at rate of 1 pound Paris green to 150 gallons of water, with addition of 2 pounds quick lime, may be used in place of Bordeaux mixture, but it does not have as good adhering qualities.

R. T. SMITH,
State Entomologist.

Farm Correspondence.

Preparing for Lucerne (Alfalfa).

J. W. D., Clinton, Miss.—Will you please give me some advice on alfalfa. I have a small valley of about 2 or 2 1-2 acres, fairly rich, will grow 3-4 bale of cotton per acre. Very moist or rather wet from drainage water in spring, but dries out about last of April. Made land with clay subsoil. Is this a good plan? as I am rather late in starting my plows for cotton and corn flatbreak land in May and plow under peas for hay, cut in September. Then flatbreak with subsoil behind. Then sow alfalfa seed. (Say what month to sow seed.) Even if it is not too late to plant now, I haven't the time. Is my plan all right. I have another piece about 4 acres bottom that I would like to plant same way, but the seed cost so much and I am told that the seed are very uncertain to germinate, I read all your letters in Weekly Constitution, and gain lots of information.

Answer—Your plan of preparing the land for sowing in alfalfa next fall is all right. There is nothing that so well prepares a soil for a crop to be sown in the fall than a crop of cow peas, which of course should be cut for hay. The only objection I find in this case is that your land is not rich enough as it is, and I fear that it is too wet. Alfalfa does not succeed on land that requires underdraining in order to make it dry enough the year round. As it is sometimes expressed, alfalfa will not bear to "get its feet wet." I have tried it myself on just such land, and even after the land had been underdrained with drains 2 1-2 feet in depth, it would not produce alfalfa satisfactorily. Alfalfa requires quite a rich soil, and a soil that will produce only three fourths of a bale of cotton to the acre, is not rich enough according to any experience.

In regard to the time of sowing alfalfa, October is the preferred month, provided the land is put in good condition, and there should be sufficient rain at the time for final preparation and sowing of the seed to cause them to germinate promptly. When not sown in the fall, the seeds may be sown from the fall of February to the 15th of March on well prepared, rich soil, that is free from seeds of weed and grass. It is advisable however, especially when sown in the spring to sow in rows 24 to 30 inches apart, just as rutabaga turnips should be sown. Sown this way, very carefully 15 lbs. of seed are ample for an acre, and will make the seeding of an acre cost only about $3.00 or less. Don't attempt to grow alfalfa (lucerne) on anything but rich soil, and perferably on a deep sandy loam.

German Millet Hay.

R. E. T. Talbotton, Ga.—Will it pay to plant German millet after oats to make hay for market? Which will pay best, it or peas, for hay, not to consider the improvements in the land the peas will make.

How would you prepare and plant the German millet? The land we want to make hay on is bottom land and is now in oats. We put the oats in last fall in the open furrow, according to your plan and put about 500 pounds fertilizer to the acre and 60 pounds nitrate of soda in March. By the way, the oats are very fine.

Which will pay best to thrash out oats and sell them at 60 cents per bushel, or cut them and sell for hay at $18 per ton? We will have to haul the hay or oats ten miles to market. Any information will be greatly appreciated.

Answer: I do not think it would pay you to plant German millet after oats or elsewhere, to produce hay for market where you have to haul it ten miles to deliver it. Not only this, but as a general rule, I do not advise farmers to grow hay to sell as such. The true policy is to grow the hay and feed it to live stock on the farm and sell them when fat. German millet is very exhaustive to the soil, and not in any sense a land improved. Of course, your rich bottom land could stand it awhile; but I would prefer to put it in cow peas, and feed the cow peas to cattle along with some grain and fatten them for market.

I am glad to hear of your fine success in sowing oats in open furrows. I think it will pay you better to thrash out the oats and sell them at 60 cents per bushel than to cut them for hay, to be sold at $18 per ton. By selling the grain you will have the straw on hand, either for sale or for feeding at home, and I think the crop would bring more money managed in the way I have just advised

(1) Nitrate of Soda on Cotton . (2) Lice on Cabbage.

T. N. G., Cokesbury, S. C.—Which is the better way to apply nitrate of soda to cotton, drill or broadcast? How much per acre, and what time to apply?

What will destroy lice on cabbage? Please publish only initials.

Answer—(1) If no more than 30 pounds per acre is to be applied put it in the seed furrow along with the planting seed. If a much larger application is intended strew it along near the rows of plants at any time before June 1, just ahead of the plow. Do not apply it broadcast. If you have properly fertilized the land (before planting) with a properly balanced fertilizer, I would not apply more than 25 pounds per acre at planting or at first plowing. Never more than 75 pounds to the acre at any one time. Had you given details of how you have already fertilized I could advise more explicitly.

(2) Make a strong cold decoction of Persian insect powder (fresh) and spray it in the plants. Finely pulverized quick lime is said to be good. High fertilizing and good culture is usually all that is necessary.

Drilling Fertilizers and Seed Corn Together.

S. D. D. Nettleton, Miss.—Please advise me: (1) Do you advocate the use of corn drills with fertilizer attachments?

(2) I use acid phosphate, cotton meal and muriate potash separately, also mixed, according to your formulas. Which of these ingredients will injure these seeds, corn, peas and cotton seed, planted with above combined drills—which means fertilizer ingredients in contact with the seeds?

(3) What time of year should Canada field peas be planted in porth Mississippi? Should they have a support crop and what should it be?

(4) Is any benefit to be derived from the changing of seeds of the same varieties from sandy land to hammock and vice versa?

(5) Has the Iowa experiment station, or other station, or individual succeeded in increasing the content of protein in corn? What corn contains the greatest percentage of nitrogen?

Answer—(1) I have had no experience in planting corn and fertilizer in the same furrow with a grain and seed drill and, therefore, am not prepared to recommend or condemn the practice.

(2) According to my experience cotton seed meal is most injurious to seeds of the three ingredients you mention. But I am prepared to say that if the fertilizer comprising all three, or either one, of the ingredients named, be scattered continuously along the planting furrow, no injury would result to cotton seeds, for I have tried it, unless the cotton meal shall amount to more than 250 pounds per acre in 4-foot rows; and I do not believe, if continuously scattered, such an amount would injure the seeds of corn or peas.

(3) I have had but little experience with Canada peas, having planted them only twice. The first time I planted in 4-foot rows early in March and they made a very luxuriant growth. The next time I sowed in cotton field as a cover crop, about middle of November. In this case the vines were badly killed by an ordinary hard freeze and the yield was almost nothing. Canada field peas are of same species as the ordinary so-called English peas of our gardens, and is little, if any, hardier.

(4) It is a belief that prevails to some extent, but I am not prepared to say as to its truth or falsity. I do not believe it myself.

(5) Several stations have been more or less successful in increasing the percentage of protiens in corn by breeding. Probably the Illinois station has secured the most striking results. Write to Director Cyril G. Hopkins, Urbana, Ill., for a copy of bulletin No. 82 and other bulletins containing reports of such work.

Herd's Grass and Cowpeas Together.

I. M., Nut Bush, Tenn.—I have a piece of land I want to put in herd's grass. Will it do to put the grass and peas together? Let me know through your paper.

Answer—Herd's grass should be sown either in February or March, or in September or October. To sow the grass seed with the cow peas would be too early for the grass. Wait until the cow peas have been mown for hay. Then turn over the stubble in August or September, harrow smooth just before sowing the grass seed the first good season the latter part of September or in October. If September should be very dry wait until October.

SECOND APPLICATION OF FERTILIZERS.

L. E. H., Newton, Miss.—I have 8 acres stiff upland with yellow clay subsoil planted to corn. Intended to use your formula for corn, but could not get muriate potash in this market, so I applied a mixture of 100 pounds 16 per cent acid phosphate, 200 pounds cotton seed meal per acre. I expect to apply one or two hundred pounds of some other fertilizer per acre at second plowing. What would you advise, as I cannot get muriate of potash?

Answer—There is no other fertilizer that will take the plan of the potash except one that contains potash. Kainit would answer just as well as muriate of potash, using four times as much. Dry hardwood ashes would also do, using eight times as much as of muriate. If you buy a complete fertilizer get one with as large a per cent of potash in it as possible, and don't wait until the second plowing, but apply it at the first.

1. PERMANENCY OF COTTON SEED MEAL AS A FERTILIZER. 2. PLOWING UNDER COW PEAS. 3. BARN YARD MANURE.

T. B. R., Harrisburg, La.—Please answer the following questions in The Weekly Constitution. 1. Will cotton seed meal used on land help the land for more than one year, and is it necessary to keep it up after you once begin using it? 2. At what stage in their growth should cowpeas be plowed under to do land most good? 3. Please tell me how to care for barn yard manure, for it to be good fertilizer. Will it injure it to be left out in the rain? Please tell me exactly the best way to care for it. Also how long before it will be ready to put on land.

Answer—1. Cotton seed meal will not directly help the soil to produce more than the one crop to which it is applied. It helps the soil indirectly by causing a more vigorous growth of the crop, thus leaving to decay in and on the soil a larger quantity of leaves, stems, roots, etc.

2. I would never turn down a crop of cow pea vines as a manure. Such a practice is not only unscientific, but is contrary to ordinary reason. The crop of vines converted into hay is of more value—more than twice—as a food for animals than it would be to the soil. Moreover by making hay of the vines and feeding the same to cattle and horses you not only get $15 worth of animal food, but you may return to the soil the resulting manure and the latter would be worth very nearly as much to the soil as the peavines from which it originated would have been. 3. Use plenty of bedding in the stalls when the animals are fed and as fast as the bedding becomes soilled pile it under an open shed. Do not let it get too dry. Haul out to the field whenever nearby land is unoccupied and plow it under. Heavy, teaching rains damage stable manure very much. The less handling of the manure the more profitable will be the results. Open lot manure may be piled as often as it accumulates in sufficient quantity in broad piles, or rail pens, and well tramped down, or compacted, with the top left flat (not heaped up in the center. The constant aim should be to get it onto and into the soil as quickly as may convenient and practicable. Shovelling and working over manure is an old time practice that no longer obtains in this day of costly labor.

SORGHUM FOR HOG GRAZING.

E. A. Aderholt, Oxford, Ala.—For a hog pasture prepare a piece of rich land, as if for wheat or oats, and sow broadcast in sorghum seed. As soon as the plants get such hold on the soil that the hogs cannot pull them up, turn them in. I have raised sorghum for many years, cutting it and feeding it to hogs. But of late years I sow it and let the hogs graze on it. A small lot will do for a good many head of hogs, and will last until peas are ready. Be sure the land is rich and well prepared. Try it, farmers, 1-2 acre for twenty head. Don't let cattle run on it, but keep it as a hog pasture to itself.

FORMULA FOR PEANUTS.

J. W. C., Nashville, N. C.—What proportion would you mix cotton seed meal (7 1-2 A.), acid (14 per cent), and kainit (12 per cent) for peanuts on moderately red stiff land Would you mix the same for red land as for moderately light soil, not sandy? As I have some of both for peanuts, I have heard that by different mixing you would get more vines. I am not after hay, as I am going to turn hogs on them next fall. Please give the analysis of the mixture you propose.

2. What do you think of the following for corn on same kind of land: 800 pounds cotton seed meal, 800 acid (14), 400 kainit (12)?

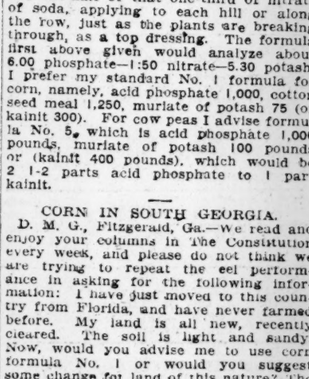
3. What proportion of kanit and acid for cow peas on light land? I forgot to say that peanut land has not been in cultivation for two years and some of it longer. I have got it in fine fix with an Acme harrow. Please send me bulletin on mixing fertilizers.

Answer—On your moderately red stiff land, I would mix 300 pounds of acid phosphate, 450 pounds cotton seed meal and 300 pounds of kainit. On the lighter soil a little more cotton seed meal, say 200 pounds, and a little more kainit, say 400 pounds. If you can conveniently get nitrate of soda, I advise that you leave off one-third of the cotton seed meal and use one-half of that one-third of nitrate of soda, applying to each hill or along the row, just as the plants are breaking through, as a top dressing. The formula first above given would analyze about 6.00 phosphate—1:50 nitrate—5.30 potash. I prefer my standard No. 1 formula for corn, namely, acid phosphate 1,000, cotton seed meal 1,250, muriate of potash 75 (or kainit 300). For cow peas I advise formula No. 5, which is acid phosphate 1,000 pounds, muriate of potash 100 pounds or (kainit 400 pounds), which would be 2 1-2 parts acid phosphate to 1 part kainit.

CORN IN SOUTH GEORGIA.

D. M. G., Fitzgerald, Ga.—We read and enjoy your columns in The Constitution every week, and please do not think we are trying to repeat the eel performance in asking for the following information: I have just moved to this country from Florida, and have never farmed before. My land is all new, recently cleared. The soil is light and sandy. Now, would you advise me to use corn formula No. 1 or would you suggest some change for land of this nature? The natives here inform me that the very best I can do is 5 or 6 bushels per acre of corn. Now, I would like to do better than that, and I am sure you can give me good advice. Will be very glad to have a good formula for cane on this soil also. Will thank you very much for the above information.

Answer—In recommending formulas for mixing fertilizers for different crops, I have usually advised that they may be modified according to the character and condition of the soil to which the fertilizer is to be applied, namely: On sandy pinywoods soils that have been a long time in cultivation a larger proportion of potash may be added, say from 25 to 50 per cent. This suggestion has especial application where the fertilizer to be applied is very moderate in amount per acre, say less than 300 pounds. On quite fresh sandy pinywoods soil, such as you describe, I would use the formula, as it is. If a farmer cannot secure a yield of more than 5 or 6 bushels of corn per acre, I would say that such a soil is not fit for cultivating in corn or cotton, or other crop that requires to be plowed and hoed. Better put it in oats (in the fall), fertilizing liberally, and follow the oats with cow peas, also fertilizing with acid phosphate and potash, converting the pea vines into hay.



Oh! Papa don't forget to buy a bottle of CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT for your little girl.

You can buy it at any Drug Store and you know it never fails to cure my Croup and Cough.

FOR RENT---STEWART'S FLATS

These are the new brick flats now being built on the corner of Richardson and Cooper streets, and consist of 5 rooms each. There are eight on the first floor and eight on the second floor. Each flat has entirely separate front and back entrances have plenty of light and air, with large verandahs and are conveniently and comfortably arranged. The fact that this is a brick building will make it especially comfortable in both winter and summer months. These flats are to be thoroughly equipped with all modern conveniences and gas ranges will be set up in every kitchen. They will be ready for occupancy May 15.

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Second year, cotton, liberally fertilized; third year, corn and peas, moderately fertilized. Or it might be well to put it in oats and peas two years in succession, and thus get it into still better condition before putting it in cotton or corn. In my opinion, a yield of 5 or 6 bushels of corn per acre argues mighty poor land, or mighty poor farming, and perhaps both. Better spend the time in gathering blackberries. For sugar cane (not sorghum) a very good formula is as follows: 1,000 pounds acid phosphate (14 or 16 per cent), 250 pounds of muriate of potash and 600 pounds of cotton seed meal, to be bedded on in advance of planting the cane, or at the time of planting, if more convenient. The above amount might be divided between two or three acres, according to the productiveness of the soil. When the cane begins to come up, freely scatter 50 to 75 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda along among the young plants, just ahead of the first plowing. Repeat the dose at intervals of two or three weeks, or at each plowing, as may seem to be required, increasing the quantity until 150 or 200 pounds per acre shall have been applied.

REMEDY FOR MOLES. CROP-BOUND FOWL.

"Subscriber," Americus, Ga.—(1) I see so many inquiries for remedy for moles. Please ask the farmers and gardeners to try scattering gourd seeds in their "runs." I tried it several years ago and have never been troubled with them since.

(2) I also found a tea made of cedar branches effective in destroying potato beetles last year.

(3) I have a fine hen with a very large crop, perfectly hard and hanging nearly to the ground. She seems well, and eats heartily if I feed her, but I have confined her in a coop and give her only a very small feed once a day, with plenty of lime water to drink. Can you give me a remedy?

Answer—(1) Farmers and gardeners are invited to try the gourd seed remedy for moles.

(2) You do not state how to apply the cedar "tea." Spray it on the potatoes, I presume.

(3) This is a case of what is called "impacted crop." Pour a little sweet oil into its mouth and cause the bird to swallow it. Then carefully manipulate with the pressure of the fingers the upper part of the crop next to the throat so as to break up the contents of the same and force it towards the mouth in small, successive portions. Suspend the fowl head downwards and this will greatly aid in emptying the crop by way of the mouth, and with care and patience it may be accomplished, aided by a little sweet oil occasionally. After emptying the crop give 2 grains of baking soda in water, keep without food a day, and feed sparingly on soft food until recovery is complete. If the above fails, then the crop may be opened with a sterilized knife, cutting a split about an inch long in the upper part, and emptying out the contents through the opening, using the handle of a spoon. Then wash the wound with carbolic lotion, 5 drops to one ounce of water, and stitch up with silk thread. Cut the stitches when the wound heals and withdraw the thread. Give only water in small quantity during 24 hours after the operation. Then milk for 2 or 3 days, gradually changing to mush and more solid food.

RUTABAGA CULTURE.

W. O. B., Girard, Ga.—(1) What is the best rutabega to sow for fall and winter use?

(2) When would you sow them?

(3) How much seeds will it take to the acre?

(4) How would you prepare the ground? Please let me know through your paper.

Answer—(1) There is little room for choice between three sub-varietles of the rutabaga turnip, except in the question of mere personal preference.

The purple topped Swede the most commonly cultivated—has very large, oval tapering roots and keeps until spring.

Skirving's Improved Swede is still better shaped than the foregoing, with fine yellow flesh, and also a good keeper.

Sweet German turnips, or "white rutabaga," has white flesh and a somewhat cabbage flavor, very large roots, but not so regular as the preceding. I prefer the first named. Try some of each.

(2) Sow seeds from July 20 to August 20, according to latitude, earlier the further north.

(3) Two pounds.

(4) Plow deep and close two or three times at intervals of a week or two, or between seasons of rainfall. Harrow until fine. Sow broadcast and harrow in just before planting, per acre, 250 pounds of cotton seed meal, 500 pounds acid phosphate and 150 pounds muriate of potash. Sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart. Add 75 pounds of nitrate of soda at planting, scattering on top the ground immediately above the covered drills.

Ham Beetle.

S. A. F., Rochelle, Fla.—I inclose a black bug (something new to me) that is more destructive to smoked meat after it is packed up than the old-time harry worm. Do you know it, or any remedy to prevent or destroy it? Please answer as soon as possible.

Answer—The beetle is known as the "ham beetle," or "bacon beetle." The obvious remedy is to store the bacon in a receptacle that will prevent access of this beetle or any other insect. After smoking, or drying the meat, scald for half a minute, then scrape and trim, wipe as dry as possible, expose to the air until thoroughly dry. Then wrap in several thicknesses of thick paper, put each joint in a separate bag (flour sack) and hang in a dark, cool, airy place.

(1) Blind or Grass Staggers of Calves. (2) Stagger Weed.

Lee F., Hamburg, Ark.—Last year I had two calves to die very strangely. Would be well and hearty in the morning and dead before night. I could not account for their death, as they were well when turned into the pasture and dead when found. But yesterday I had another one to die, I think, in the same manner. It seemed to be well and was very hearty in the morning, but about 1 o'clock p. m. I noticed it was sick. It would lay down and when it was made to get up it would tremble, stagger and fall down on its stomach and groan, and it would vomit, cough and froth at the mouth; then it would get up, stagger and fall. It soon got so bad off it could not get up, and died about dark. It was 4 months old. Now, if you can tell me what was the matter with it, I will be very much obliged. We have a bush here known as the stagger weed, or huckleberry, that might have caused the trouble, but I do not know the bush. Hoping that you may tell me the cause, and a remedy, through your paper.

Answer—(1) I think it was inflammation of the brain, commonly called "staggers," that caused the death of your calves. I have had several to die in same manner, not being successful in relieving a single case. The disease may be caused by food cotnaining deleterious matters, for example, ergot and other fungi. I am of the opinion that too much cotton seed meal, or long-continued feeding of young cattle on cotton seed meal may cause it. Treatment to be of any avail must be prompt. The first thing to do is to bleed from the jugular vein—provided the pulse is full, from one to six or eight quarts of blood, according to age and size of the animal. Follow immediately with a dose of epsom salts—for a grown animal 24 ounces of epsom; pulverized gamboge, one-half ounce; croton oil, 20 drops; warm water, 3 quarts. For younger animals reduce the above accordingly. Inject one or two quarts of warm soap suds into the bowels. Give all the cold water it will drink, but withhold all food except bran slops, occasionally in small quantities. Also rub mustard paste in the loins and along the spine. (2) I am not able to recognize the plant of which you send a scant specimen. It is not any plant that is described as "stagger weed" in the books.

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FIVE NOTICE.

The regular convocation of Mt. Zion Chapter No. 1 R. A. M., will be held in Masonic hall, corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets, at 8 p. m. The Mark Master degree will be conferred. All companions duly qualified are fraternally invited.

A. L. CLARKSON, H. P.
P. M. HUBBARD, Secretary.

Bank Closing Notice

Wednesday, April 26, "Memorial Day," is a legal holiday. The banks composing the Atlanta Clearing House Association will be closed for business on that day.

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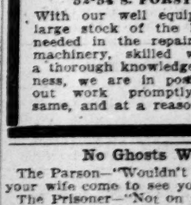
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Seats for the series of four concerts may be reserved and paid for at the office of the association, 1007 Fourth National Bank building, until Wednesday, April 26, 5 p. m. After April 26, all tickets must be purchased at Grand opera house box office.

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